The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1895. NO. 27

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	.....
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.40	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockeille	....	8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown.	....	9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown	....	9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7,38	.....
N. Hamilton	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon.	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	12.25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham	6.48	12.54	2.57	h	9.10	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona.	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone.	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc.	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown.	8.12	10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8.22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon.	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville.	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.31 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6.20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail. No.5.	Pass. No.3	Mail. No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail. No. 2.	Mixed. No. 4.	Mail. No. 6
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M. 2 35	4 35
3 09	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap Stair	6 45	5 15
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

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AROUND THE SOUTH POLE.

A MAN WHO IS JUST BACK FROM ANTARCTICA.

He Thinks the Southern Continent May be Reached Any Year,

The geographers who gathered in London from all over the world for the Sixth International Geographical Congress enjoyed a treet that had not been expected. It was the young Norwegian, C. E. Borchgrevink, who told the story of his visit last winter (the Antantic summer) to the shores of Victoria Land. Ross discovered it 54 years ago, only a little while after Victoria ascended to the British throne, and no later explorer had visited its ice-covered coasts till Borchgrevink and his comrades saw them nine months ago.

The steamer Antartic left Melbourne in September, last year, for a whaling cruise in the Southern seas and Mr. Borchgrevink, who was desirous of making a scientific visit in those latitudes, was able to take passage only by shipping as a common seaman. The ice conditions permitted the party to penetrate clear to Victoria Land, and they spent eight days (January 18-26, this year, along that coast.

The explorer is about 30 years old has had considerable scientific training, is of medium height and athletic build, and has the light hair and the clear white and rosy complexion of his race. His expressed desire to lead an expedition to Victoria Land was received with cheers by the congress. In answer to questions, Mr. Borchgrevink said:

"Commercially our voyage was not a success. We hoped to get oil and perhaps whalebone, but we found no whalebone whales. and our quest for oil did not meet with fair success

"The geographical results have been extremely important as proving that research can be carried on with no more dangers and difficulty than in the Arctic regions. None of the vessels that since 1892 have gone to South Polar waters has had the explorations particularly in view, but Capt. Larsen has considerably extended the known coast line of Graham Land, and, without any special difficulty we penetrated almost as far south as has ever been reached. I believe that as a rule the coast of Victoria Land may be reached in any Antarctic summer, and the restretches away, in all probability, a land of continental extent that invites research.

"Only three parties have ever set foot on land within the Antarctic circle. Ross and d'Urville, before us, alone landed within that area. We were the first to set foot on the mainland of Victoria Land. Many people seem to have the incorrect impression that a wall of ice surrounds Victoria Land, forbidding the idea of landing in the country. I am sure a careful reading of James Ross's voyage would give no such erroneous idea. I am confident that there are quite a number of places where a landing may be made, and we succeeded in easily landing on a peninsula jutting out from Cape Adare and gently sloping to the sea. Not far away Ross landed on one of the Possession Islands and on Franklin Island.

"You remember that Ross said myriads of penguins covered the ground and opposed the landing of his party, rushing at them and picking at them with their sharp beaks, and crying or shrieking in loud, coarse notes. They also fiercely attacked us as we pulled our boat up on the shore. I had to use my stick in self defence, and their screams so filled the air that I had to shout when I told the men that we were the second party to set foot on the island, Ross also spoke of the deep beds of guano, the deposits of ages, on this little island. We found these beds to be of unusual depth, and I have brought home a specimen for analysis.

"My plan would be to make Cape Adare the headquarters of a scientific expedition. The party might spend the winter night there in safety and comfort. In this neighborhood a great many of the phenomena requiring investigation may be studied to advantage. There are 50 glaciers within easy reach of the cap. One of them seems to contain a strata of lava between thick layers of snow. A volcano which has recently been active is near by. Cape Adare, itself, rises to a height of 3,779 feet above the sea, and is a most favorable position for meteorological observations. The irregularity of our compasses off Coulman Island seems to indicate that there are secrets there of scientific value. As for biological research, the sea terms with life, and so do the lands, and it will be remarkable if in the vast area believed to be covered by the Victoria continent, hitherto unknown animal life should not be discovered.

"As for the inland work, I should be glad to lead a party into the interior of Victoria Land. I believe that it would be comparatively easy to get into the interior on the ice cap from the neighborhood of Coulman Island. My plan would be to travel both with the Scandinavian ski and the Canadian snowshoes, differing condition of the snow making one or the other more useful. I should expect to carry equipment and supplies for several months work on sledges drawn by dog teams. It is probable that I should have to travel about 160 miles, nearly due east, to reach the southern magnet pole. There is little doubt that the pole will be found on the continent. Its position should be located in addition to extending researches as far to the south as possible."

A Substitute for Wood.

Several months ago the board of inspection and survey of the navy department was directed to make an investigation with a view of obtaining some practical substitute for wood in fitting naval vessels. The desire for a substitute was the fact that a lighter material was wanted if possible, one that would not take so much space in the vessel, and more than anything else a material that would not splinter. It was also desirable to have a non-combustible substance.

The board has made a report to the secretary of the navy, and some of its recommendations have been adopted by him, and it is probable that several of the new ships will be fitted with the new material as a substitute for wood.

One of the best materials which has been found by the board is a substitute composed of waste cork. This is subject to 400 degrees of heat and it is then pressed into blocks of any required size. It can be sawed into thin strips or handled very much as wood is handled. Cork has a gum which great heat melts and glues its particles together in a compact mass. After being pressed it sticks together as tightly as if it had grown that way. The cork boards may be made heavy or light, as wanted. Some of the lighter kinds are used in the walls of refrigerators. It is a non-conductor and can scarcely be made to burn. This material is used in the place of wood in German vessels. Commander Bradford, who made the search and examination of this particular substitute, found that the Germans were using it, under a patent taken out by John Smith, of New York, and that companies in the United States had obtained rights for its manufacture here.—*Washington Post.*

A Big Flywheel of Wire.

Among the most recent and novel applications of wire, perhaps none has greater interest to the mechanical world than that presented by the wire flywheel lately erected at the Mannesmann Tube company's work's Germany. Heavy flywheels, driven at high velocities, obviously present dangers of breaking asunder from the great centrifugal force developed. The wheel at the factory mentioned consists of a cast iron hub or boss, to which two steel plate disks or checks, about 20 feet in diameter are bolted. The peripheral space between the disks is filled in with some 70 tons of No. 5 steel wire, completely wound round the hub, and the tensile resistance thus obtained is far superior to any casting.

This huge flywheel is driven at a speed of 240 revolutions per minute or a peripheral velocity of about 2.08 per minute (250 feet per second approximately), which is nearly three times the average speed of any express train in the world. The length of wire upon such a constructed flywheel would be about 250 miles. The use of paper is also regarded with favor as a face for large flywheels, the tensile strength of paper being enormous, and it is quite possible that some of the new big flywheels will be built up with a paper rim.—*Hardware.*

Damn as a "Cuss" Word

An Ohio minister preached a sermon on "Profanity." During the discourse he took the ground that damn was not swearing, simply used by many to emphasize what they said. The minister, while calling on the members of the congregation a few days afterward met a young lady, one of the vivacious girls, who said: Elder, that was a damn good sermon you preached last Sabbath." The minister, it is said, fainted away. It is noted that he promptly changed his views. He was cured.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad to the Atlanta Exposition.

For the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., from September 18 to December 31, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now selling excursion tickets to Atlanta and return at greatly reduced rates.

For specific information in regard to dates of sale, rates, routes and time of trains, apply to nearest ticket agent.

The Allegheny Valley has the oldest passenger locomotives in use on any railway in this vicinity, and they are still very serviceable machines. It is stated, however, that new engines, with all the modern improvements, will be built at the Altoona shops for the Valley road before long. The easy grades on the line between Pittsburg and Oil City will not require very heavy engines, but as the traffic is constantly increasing the next engines ordered will be much heavier than any ever used on that line. —*Pittsburg Post.*

There is great plenty of small game in southern Michigan this year every prospect of good hunting this fall. The dry summer has been especially favorable to the increase of rabbits and quails. In some regions the quails have bred twice, while because of the absence of heavy rains few young rabbits have been drowned in the burrows.

The "Equinoctial Stom."

The sun "crossed the line" without kicking up much of a disturbance in this neighborhood, though the coming storm from the west, if it comes, will make a good enough "equinoctial storm" to those who believe in that ancient humbug. That belief is much less general than it used to be, and among those who have abandoned it are nautical men, who are in a position to form a good idea about it. It used to be a universal opinion that the sun's crossing of an imaginary line on the earth's surface was a matter of such tremendous importance as to start gales and tornadoes pretty much everywhere. Just why the sun's crossing of an imaginary line should cause instant storms on the 21st or 22d of September has never been explained by those who think it does. There have been so many times when these dates did not record any storms that the believers became generous, and accepted a drizzle within a week or two of the time as an "equinoctial storm."

The latter part of September, like several other times, is frequently marked by storms. It is probable that the relation of the sun to the earth has something to do with it, but not to the extent and in the way suggested by believers in equinoctial storms. The sun approaches the crossing point of the equator slowly and steadily. For nearly a month before and a month after the exact crossing its position is not so greatly different from its position at the equinox as to make the weather vastly different. If the theory of storms and at the crossing were sound we should gradually enter into a season of storms in September and gradually leave it in October, which is by no means the case. The super-heated air about the equator which causes a rush of cold air from the Polar regions is not the product of a day or two, but of many weeks. There is no uniformity in September weather as there would be if the equinoctial storm fiend had his way.

Persons who are addicted to science are base cowards in the matter of equinoctial storms. They fear to assail the popular fallacy. They neither affirm or deny. A scientific treatise on the weather never meets this question fairly. The science fellows admit that except in the Mediterranean there is little or no evidence of storms at either equinoctialperiod, but then they hedge and intimate that a belief which is so general must have some germ of truth in it. It is cheering to know that however timid and evasive the science men may be, the ship captains have abandoned faith in the old theory. They do not hesitate to sail on the 21st of March or September if the sky reasonably clear, and if they receive no warning from the weather bureau. In the absence of better proofs than have yet been offered, we feel warranted in asserting that the equinoctial storm is a humbug.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. O'Connor & Sons'

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Gideon's Battle With the Midianites."

TEXT: "And the three companions blew the trumpets, and brake the pitchers, and held the lamps in their left hands and the trumpets in their right hands to blow withal. And they stood every man in his place round about the camp, and all the host ran and cried and fled."—Judges vii., 20, 21.

That is the strangest battle ever fought. God had told Gideon to go down and thrash the Midianites, but his army is too large, for the glory must be given to God and not to man. And so proclamation is made that all those of the troops who are cowardly and want to go home may go, and 22,000 of them scampered away, leaving only 10,000 men. But God says the army is too large yet, and so he orders these 10,000 remaining to march down through a stream and command Gideon to notice in what manner these men drink of the water as they pass through it. If they get down on all fours and drink, then they are to be pronounced lazy and incompetent for the campaign, but if, in passing through the stream, they scoop up the water in the palm of their hand and drink and pass on they are to be the men selected for the battle.

Well, the 10,000 men marched down in the stream, and the most of them come down on all fours and plunge their mouths like a horse or an ox into the water and drink, but there are 300 men who, instead of stooping, just dip the palm of their hands in the water and bring it to their lips, "lapping it as a dog lappeth." Those 300 brisk, rapid, enthusiastic men are chosen for the campaign. They are each to take a trumpet in the right hand, and a pitcher in the left hand, and a lamp inside the pitcher, and then at a given signal they are to blow the trumpets, and throw down the pitchers, and hold up the lamps. So it was done.

It is night. I see a great host of Midianites sound asleep in the valley of Jezreel. Gideon comes up with his 300 picked men, and when everything is ready the signal is given and they blow the trumpets, and they throw down the pitchers, and hold up the lamps, and the great host of Midianites, waking out of a sound sleep, take the crash of the crockery and the glare of the lamps for the coming on of an overwhelming foe, and they run and cut themselves to pieces and horribly perish.

The lessons of this subject are very spirited and impressive. This seemingly valueless lump of quartz has the pure gold in it. The smallest dewdrop on the meadow at night has a star sleeping in its bosom, and the most insignificant passage of Scripture has in it a shining truth. God's mint coins no small change.

I learn in the first place from this subject the lawfulness of Christian strategem. You know very well that the greatest victories ever gained by Washington or Napoleon were gained through the fact that they came when and in a way they were not expected—sometimes falling back to draw out the foe, sometimes breaking out from ambush, sometimes crossing a river on unheard of rafts, all the time keeping the opposing forces in wonderment as to what would be done next.

You all know what strategy is in military affairs. Now I think it is high time we had this art sanctified and spiritualized. In the church, when we are about to make a Christian assault, we send word to the opposing force when we expect to come, how many troops we have, and how many rounds of shot, and whether we will come with artillery, infantry or cavalry, and of course we are defeated. There are thousands of men who might be surprised into the kingdom of God. We need more tact and ingenuity in Christian work. It is in spiritual affairs as in military, that success depends in attacking that part of the castle which is not armed and intrenched.

For instance, here is a man all armed on the doctrine of election. All his troops of argument and prejudice are at that particular gate. You may batter away at that side of the castle for fifty years, and you will not take it, but just wheel your troops to the side gate of the heart's affections, and in five minutes you capture him. I never knew a man to be saved through a brilliant argumet. You cannot hook men into the kingdom of God by the horns of a dilemma. There is no grace in syllogisms. Here is a man armed on the subject of perseverance of the saints. He does not believe in it. Attack him at that point, and he will persevere to the very last in not believing it. Here is a man armed on the subject of baptism. He believes in sprinkling or immersion. All your discussion of ecclesiastical hydropathy will not change him. I remember when I was a boy that with other boys I went into the river on a summer day to bathe, and we used to dash water on each other, but never got any result except that our eyes were blinded, and all this splashing of water between Baptists and Pedobaptists never results in anything but the blurring of the spiritual eyesight. In other words, you can never capture a man's soul at the point at which he is especially intrenched. But there is in every man's heart a bolt that can be easily shoved. A little child four years old may touch that bolt, and it will spring back, and the door will swing open, and Christ will come in.

I think that the finest of all the fine arts is the art of doing good, and yet this art is the least cultured. We have in the kingdom of God to-day enough troops to conquer the whole earth for Christ if we only had skillful manœuvering. I would rather have the 300 lamps and pitchers of Christian strategem than 100,000 drawn swords of literary and ecclesiastical combat.

I learn from this subject also that a small part of the army of God will have to do all the hard fighting. Gideon's army was originally composed of 32,000 men, but they went off until there were only 10,000 left, and that was substracted from until there were only 300. It is the same in all ages of the Christian church. A few men have to do the hard fighting. Take a membership of 1000, and you generally find that fifty people do the work. Take a membership of 500, and you generally find that ten people do the work. There are scores of churches where two or three people do the work.

We mourn that there is so much useless lumber in the mountains of Lebanon. I think of the 10,000,000 membership of the Christian church to-day if 5,000,000 of the names were off the books the church would be stronger. You know that the more cowards and drones there are in any army the weaker it is. I would rather have the 300 picked men of Gideon than the 32,000 unsifted host. The many Christians there are standing in the way of all progress! I think it is the duty of the church of God to ride over them, and the quicker it does it the quicker it does its duty.

Do not worry, O Christian, if you have to do more than your share of the work. You had better thank God that He has called you to be one of the picked men rather than to belong to the host of stragglers. Would not you rather be one of the 300 that fight than the 22,000 that run? I suppose those cowardly Gideonites who went off congratulated themselves. They said: "We got rid of all that fighting, did not we? How lucky we have been! That battle costs us nothing at all." But they got none of the spoils of the victory. After the battle the 300 men went down and took the wealth of the Midianites, and out of the cups and platters of their enemies they feasted. And the time will come, my dear brethren, when the hosts of darkness will be routed, and Christ will say to His troops: "Well done, my brave men. Go up and take the spoils. Be more than conquerors forever." And in that day all deserters will be shot.

Again, I learn from this subject that God's way is different from man's, but is always the best way. If we had the planning of that battle, we would have taken those 32,000 men that originally belonged to the army, and we would have drilled them and marched them up and down by the day and week and month, and we would have had them equipped with swords or spears, according to the way of arming in those times, and then we would have marched them down in solid column upon the foe. But that is not the way. God depletes the army, and takes away all their weapons, and gives them a lamp, and a pitcher, and a trumpet, and tells them to go down and drive out the Midianites. I suppose some wiseacres were there who said: "That is not military tactics. The idea of 300 men unarmed conquering such a great host of Midianites!" It was the best way. What sword, spear or cannon ever accomplished such a victory as the lamp, pitcher and trumpet?

God's way is different from man's way, but it is always best. Take, for instance, the composition of the Bible. If we had had the writing of the Bible, we would have said: "Let one man write it. If you have twenty or thirty men to write a poem, or make a statute, or write a history, or make an argument, there will be flaws and contradictions." But God says: "Let not one man do it but forty men shall do it." And they did, differing enough to show there had been no collusion between them, but not contradicting each other on any important point, while they all wrote from their own standpoint and temperament, so that the matter of fact man has his Moses, the romantic nature his Ezekiel, the epigrammatic his Solomon, the warrior his Joshua, the sailor his Jonah, the loving his John, the logician his Paul. Instead of this Bible, which now I can lift in my hand—instead of the Bible the child can carry to Sunday-school, instead of the little Bible the sailor can put in his jacket when he goes to sea—if it had been left to men to write it would have been a thousand volumes, judging from the amount of ecclesiastical controversy which has arisen. God's way is different from man's, but it is best, infinitely best.

So it is in regard to the Christian's life. If we had had the planning of a Christian's life, we would have said: "Let him have eighty years of sunshine, a fine house to live in. Let his surroundings all be agreeable. Let him have sound health. Let no chill shiver through his limbs, no pain ache his brow or trouble shadow his soul." I enjoy the prosperity of others so much I would let every man have as much money as he wants and roses for his children's cheeks and fountains of gladness glancing in their large round eyes. But that is not God's way. It seems as if man must be cut, hit and pounded just in proportion as he is useful. His child falls from a third story window and has its life dashed out. His most confident investment tumbles him into bankruptcy. His friends, on whom he depended, aid the natural force of gravitation in taking him down. His life is a Bull Run defeat. Instead of 32,000 advantages he has only 10,000. Aye, only 300—aye, none at all. How many good people there are at their wits' end about their livelihood, about their reputation? But they will find out it is the best way after awhile. God will show them that He depletes their advantages just for the same reason He depleted the army of Gideon—that they may be induced to throw themselves on His mercy.

I learn from this subject that the overthrow of God's enemies will be sudden and terrific. There is the army of the Midianites down in the valley of Jezreel. I suppose their mighty men are dreaming of victory. Mount Gilboa never stood sentinel for so large a host. The spears and the shields of the Midianites gleam in the moonlight and glance on the eye of the Israelites, who hover like a battle of eagles, ready to swoop from the cliff. Sleep on, O army of the Midianites! With the night to hide them and the mountain to guard them and strong arms to defend them, let no slumbering foeman dream of disaster. Peace to the captains and the spearmen.

Crash go the pitchers! Up flare the lamps! To the mountains! Fly, fly! Troop running against troop, thousands trampling upon thousands. Hark to the scream and groan of the routed foe, with the Lord God Almighty after them! How sudden the onset! How wild the consternation! How utter the defeat! I do not care so much what is against me if God is not. You want a better sword or carbine than I have ever seen to go out and fight against the Lord Omnipotent. Give me God for my ally, and you may have all the battlements and battalions.

I saw the defrauder in his splendid house. It seemed as if he had conquered God as he stood amid the blaze of chandeliers and pier mirrors. In the diamonds of the wardrobe I saw the tears of the widows whom he had robbed and in the snowy satins the pallor of the white cheeked orphans whom he had wronged. The blood of the oppressed glowed in the deep crimson of the imported chair. The music trembled with the sorrow of unrequitted toil. But the wave of mirth dashed higher on reefs of coral and pearl. The days and the nights went merrily. No sick child dared pull that silver doorbell. No beggar dared sit on that marble step. No voice of prayer floated amid that tapestry. No shadow of a judgment day darkened that fresco. No tear of human sympathy dropped upon that upholstery. Pomp strutted the hall, and dissipation filled her cup, and all seemed safe as the Midianites in the valley of Jezreel. But God came. Calamity smote the money market. The partridge left its eggs unhatched. Crash went all the porcelain pitchers! Ruin, rout, dismay and woe in the valley of Jezreel!

Alas for those who fight against God! Only two sides. Man immortal, which side are you on? Woman immortal, which side are you on? Do you belong to the 300 that are going to win the day or to the great host of Midianites asleep in the valley, only to be roused up in consternation and ruin? Suddenly the golden bowl of life will be broken and the trumpet blown that will startle our soul into eternity. The day of the Lord cometh as a thief in the night and as the God armed Israelites upon the sleeping foe. Ha! Canst thou pluck up courage for the day when the trumpet which hath never been blown shall speak the roll call of the dead, and the earth, dashing against a lost meteor, have its mountains scattered to the stars and oceans emptied in the air? Oh, then, what will become of you? What will become of me?

If those Midianites had only given up their swords the day before the disaster, all would have been well, and if you will now surrender the sins with which you have been fighting against God you will be safe. Oh, make peace with Him now, through Jesus Christ the Lord! With the clutch of a drowning man seize the cross. Oh, surrender! Surrender! Christ, with his hand on his pierced side, asks you to.

Sixty-four Paperless Counties.

There are sixty-four counties in Texas in which no papers are published.

CUBAN FILIBUSTERS FREE

United States Prisoners Acquitted and Cheered in Wilmington, Del.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT MANIFESTED

Democratic, Republican and Bicycle Clubs Turn Out to Honor the Alleged Filibusters---Cuban Flag Raised and the Prisoners Publicly Dined---Charge of Conspiracy Not Entertained.

The acquittal of the twenty-one alleged Cuban filibusters in the United States District Court at Wilmington, Del., caused an outburst of popular approval and enthusiasm, and the excitement was such as Wilmington has not seen since the war.

When the verdict of "not guilty" was announced by Charles H. Maull, an ex-member of the General Assembly, who was foreman of the jury, the crowd sprang upon the seats, cheering loudly, and the air seemed suddenly full of waving fans, handkerchiefs and newspapers.

United States Judge Leonard E. Wales, who presided, made no effort to check this applause, and after it had subsided he declared all the twenty-one prisoners to be free.

They were arrested on August 29, charged with having organized and set on foot in the United States a military expedition against the dominion of the King of Spain, and also with conspiracy. The Judge's charge was plain and to the point. He held that under the law a military expedition must be organized and officered, or have at least make arrangements to organize. The mere shipments of arms does not constitute a military expedition; neither do two or more men going to fight for a foreign country, either as individuals or in an unorganized body, constitute a military expedition under the intention of the law.

The charge of conspiracy was not considered by the jury for the reason that it had not been proven. The indictments were brought under section 5284, Revised Statutes of the United States. The jury took only two ballots. The first one resulted in eleven to one for acquittal, and on the second ballot the entire jury was for acquittal.

The arms which were captured from the alleged filibusters were held to await the action of the Government. The officials may order them confiscated. In that case the Cubans will bring suit to recover them. The Cubans will not talk of their future plans, but some of them say they will go to Cuba as soon as they can.

Their release was celebrated all over the city. The flag on the City Hall was run up, and City Treasurer Adams displayed a Cuban flag. In the evening a parade was held in which members of the Young Men's Republican Club, the Young Men's Democratic Club, the Wilmington Bicycle Club, the Sons of American Mechanics and others took part.

The meeting was enthusiastic in every way, and the town was full of flags and fireworks. While the procession was passing the City Hall the bell on that building was rung, regardless of the feeling of some people that it was unwise to do so. Late that night a dinner was also given the alleged filibusters at the Delaware House, and many American citizens were present as hosts of the acquitted Cubans.

The arrest of these men was made on the direct order of Secretary Carlisle, as much perhaps to test how an American jury and United States Judge would act, as to prove the "good faith of this Government maintaining its treaty obligations with Spain."

KILLED HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

The Girl Was a Student and Her Friends Didn't Know She Was Married.

M. E. Stinson, a traveling man, and his wife were found dead in bed from bullet wounds at the Asher House, Oskaloosa, Iowa. The double crime was committed by Stinson. The woman, who was only twenty years old, was recognized as Miss Arta Moore, whose wealthy parents live at Panora, a few miles from Des Moines. She was a member of the senior class at Grinnell College, and it was not known that she was married. The discovery was made that she had been secretly married to Stinson on October 14, 1892, by the Rev. H. D. Crawford, the record being secret.

The murderer's home was in Fairview, Iowa, where his father was formerly Rock Island Railroad agent. His wife got permission from the college President to visit Oskaloosa. Stinson met her at the depot, and he registered as husband and wife. The shots were heard by the police, who rushed to the room, but both were dead. He had shot her and himself while they lay side by side.

FOR CONSULAR REFORM.

Extension of Civil Service to One-Half the Consulships.

The President, by an executive order, has extended the civil service system, in a modified form, to all United States consular officers whose compensation direct and through fees range from $1000 to $2500.

This will include about one-half of the total number of consuls who receive more than $1000. The change has been gained by reviving in substance an old order of 1873.

Vacancies in the service will be filled hereafter by transfer or promotion, by appointment of qualified persons formerly in the employ of the State Department and by appointment of persons selected by the President after passing a non-competitive examination.

Talmage Called to Washington.

The pew-holders of the First Presbyterian Church, Washington City, voted unanimously to invite Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage to act as co-pastor with Rev. Dr. Sunderland. Dr. Talmage has already said that he would become co-pastor of the church if the pew-holders would make the call unanimous.

American Boat Wins.

The American half-rater Ethelwynn defeated the English yacht Spruce IV. by seven minutes thirty-six seconds over a twelve-mile course in Long Island Sound, off New York, outsailing her at every point. It was the first "heat" in the contest for the Seawanhaka's Challenge Cup.

Shocking Crime of a Son.

An old woman named Bridget Murphy died at the Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, New York City, from injuries inflicted by her drunken son, Martin Murphy. The old widow was kicked and beaten because she sheltered destitute neighbors.

DR. TALMAGE WILL GO.

The Brooklyn Divine Announces the Acceptance of His Washington Call.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage announced his acceptance of a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C., where President Cleveland worships.

REV. DR. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

Dr. Talmage expressed his gratification at the unanimity of the call and its hearty indorsement by the Washington press. He expressed his regret at leaving the pastorate with which he has been associated for twenty-five years, but said he fully appreciated the National character of a charge at the capital.

Dr. Talmage said that, according to his present plans, he would preach his last sermon before going to Washington at Dr. Gregg's Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on October 6. He will make application to the Brooklyn Presbytery for official permission to leave his present pastorate and will depart for Washington that night, presenting his letters to the Presbytery of the city of Washington on October 8. He will preach his first sermon to his new congregation on Sunday, October 27.

Dr. Talmage was in receipt of many congratulatory telegrams from prominent people in Washington, many of whom expressed a wish that he should make Washington his permanent residence. This he will probably do, as he arranged to dispose of his home at No. 18 South Oxford street. His family will remove to Washington.

M'GILL FOR GOVERNOR.

Nominated Unanimously by the New Jersey Democratic Convention.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention at Trenton nominated Chancellor Alexander L. McGill, of Jersey City, for Governor. There was but one ballot, and ex-Congressman Augustus W. Cutler, of Morristown, was the only other candidate named in the convention. Chancellor McGill received 796 of the 939 votes in the convention, but before the result could be made known the Cutler votes changed, and it was announced that the Chancellor had received every vote and had been nominated unanimously.

Samuel Kalisch, of Newark, was made Temporary Chairman and ex-Senator Barrett, of Essex; ex-Assemblyman Matthews, of Union, and Francis B. Lee, of Mercer, were made Temporary Secretaries. After the appointment of committees a recess was taken. At the afternoon session the Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of ex-Judge Howard Carrow, of Camden, for Permanent Chairman and the Temporary Secretaries were retained.

The platform indorses President Cleveland's Administration and approves his stand on the currency question. It charges the recent industrial depression to the results of Republican legislation. Race-track legislation is denounced, and the party declares in favor of a constitutional amendment that will render impossible the leglization of gambling in any form. Equal taxation is demanded, and the late Republican Legislature is denounced for its refusal to enact laws asked for in the name of labor. The platform pledges the party to the enactment of laws that will secure to the people control of the water supply within its borders.

Alexander T. McGill was born in Pittsburgh about fifty years ago. He came to New Jersey in 1854, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1864 and from the Columbia Law School of New York City in 1866. He studied in Trenton with the late Supreme Court Justice Scudder, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1874 and 1875 he was a member of the Legislature. He was Prosecutor of the Pleas in Hudson and afterward Law Judge in the same county. He was appointed Chancellor by Governor Greene in 1887 and was reappointed in 1894. Chancellor McGill is a Presbyterian and is active in church work. His father was a Professor in the Theological Seminary of Princeton College.

THE FAMOUS ALERT BURNED.

She Had Anchored Nearer the Pole Than Any Other Ship.

Her British Majesty's steamer Alert, one of the most famous of the vessels that were engaged in Arctic exploring, has sailed her last voyage. Bought at auction for less than $5000 from the Canadian Government a few weeks ago by a shipbuilder of New Brunswick, the Alert was beached on the Beauport Shoals, in Quebec Harbor, by her purchaser, and, after being dismantled, was fired for the sake of her old metal. She was presented by the British authorities to Canada some ten years ago, to be used in exploring the Hudson Straits.

The Alert had the record of having anchored in latitude eighty-two degrees twenty-seven minutes, nearer to the pole than any other ship. At that time she formed part of the Nares polar expedition of 1875 and 1876, and was commanded by Captain (now Admiral) Markham. Her sister ship was the Discovery. For over four months the members of this expedition never saw the sun. They reached the grave of Captain F. C. Hall, of the United States ship Polaris, and erected a memorial plate over it.

In 1883 the Alert, having been found so well adapted for navigating the Arctic seas, was borrowed from the British Admiralty and thoroughly refitted by the commission appointed by the United States Congress to arrange the expedition for the relief of Lieutenant Greely and party. This was the expedition which reached Lieutenant Greely and the survivors of his party when they were all on the point of succumbing to famine and cold, having subsisted for over a month on nothing but lichens and boiled strips of seal-skin. The Alert was the supply boat of the expedition. Had the rescuing party arrived at Greely's headquarters a few hours later, not one of the party would have been found alive.

The Emperor's Surprise.

The German Emperor is a master of little surprises quite other than those which occasionally fetch his troops out of bed in the middle of the night when they least expect it. While at Lowther Castle he took the opportunity afforded by the absence of Lord Lonsdale to unpack a very fine marble bust of himself and put it in position, screened by the leaves of a large palm. The sudden unveiling and presentation were quite dramatic in character, and it need hardly be said that Lord Lonsdale was highly delighted with the carefully planned compliment.

An Upright Man.

There is certainly some slight feeling of humiliation in being bent down and obliged to creep along for fear of a snap in the spinal column. It is such a plain show of decrepitude that we feel embarrassed. It is seen every day when lumbago takes a good hold on a stitch in the back. There is very little sympathy for one in such a plight, for it is so well known that St. Jacobs Oil will cure it promptly and that neglect is the cause of so much disability. Why not keep the remedy always on hand and prevent such discomfort?

Sheffield, England, pays the Duke of Norfolk rents at the rate of $500,000 a year.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The German Emperor has limited his chaplain to twenty-minute discourses.

$100 Reward. $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

To Keep Young

needs no magic elixir. It only requires a little daily care of the health. Ripans Tabules reduce doctoring to its lowest cost.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

It Will Pay

To make some provision for your physical health at this season, because a cold or cough, an attack of pneumonia or typhoid fever now may make you an invalid all winter. First of all be sure that your blood is pure, for health depends upon pure blood. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will be a paying investment now. It will give you pure, rich blood and invigorate your system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

EARLY to bed,
Early to rise,
Eat cakes made of
buckwheat,
To be healthy and
wise.

Heckers'
BUCKWHEAT
MAKES
The
Best
Cakes.
Always
Light
and Dainty.

ASTHMA
POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC
Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One Box sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Six boxes $5.00. Address THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

MINT DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Year's Production of Precious Metals in the United States.

SILVER OUTPUT DECREASED.

Over $100,000,000 Worth of Gold and Silver Dug---$101,988,753 of Gold Went Abroad---$50,000,000 Worth Was Used in the Industries in 1893---The Supply of Gold is Believed to Be Short.

The report of Director of the Mint Preston on the production of the precious metals in the United States during 1894 has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The production of gold is placed at $39,500,000, and the coinage value of the silver production is given at $64,000,000, while the commercial value, at the average rate per fine ounce during 1894 of .63479, was $31,422,000. The production of silver in the United States decreased from 60,000,000 ounces in 1893 to 49,500,000 in 1894.

The total gold imports for the year were $21,350,607, and the total exports $101,988,753. It is noted anent the exportation of gold that it was at no point accompanied with a rate of exchange above 4.88⅜ and that on October 15 and 19, 1894, there were two shipments to Germany of $500,000 each, with the rate of exchange at 4.87¾ and 4.87½. The exportation of gold is credited with having decreased the total stock of gold coin in the United States from $663,013,158 on January 1, 1894, to $577,182,792 on January 1, 1895, a loss of $86,730,366. A fairer statement is that of the total metallic stock of the United States at the corresponding periods, this of course including the bullion held by the Government and privately. It shows $624,289,758 in gold coin and bullion on January 1, 1895, against $668,998,964 on January 1, 1894. The contraction in the amount of money (paper and metallic) in circulation between the same periods amounted to $103,428,783, due mainly to the exportation of gold.

It may be said in this connection that grave doubts are arising in the minds of economists as to whether the actual amount of gold in the form of coin and available bullion, in the United States, is not largely overestimated. There is a feeling that the actual figures are fully $50,000,000 less than the estimates.

Director Preston believes that not less than $50,000,000 in gold was taken from the world's production for industrial consumption in 1893, while of silver it is estimated that 663,000 kilograms, of the commercial value of $16,622,980, was similarly used in the same year. He places the world's industrial consumption of gold for 1894 at over $52,000,000, while the consumption of silver he places at over $33,000,000. These figures, he declares, must still be considered too low.

The world's gold product has steadily increased from $105,774,900 in 1887 to $179,965,600 in 1894, the increase for 1894 over 1893 being larger than that of any other year. It is noted, too, that the world's coinage of gold has for three years largely outrun the world's production, the excess being placed at $26,000,000 for 1892, $75,000,000 for 1893 and $46,000,000 for 1894.

LOUIS PASTEUR IS DEAD.

Best Known Through Discoveries Regarding Hydrophobia.

Professor Louis Pasteur, the distinguished French chemist and discoverer of the Pasteur treatment for the cure of rabies, is dead. He expired after a long illness at St. Cloud, in the environs of Paris.

Louis Pasteur was born at Dole in the Jura region, France, on December 27, 1822. His father, a journeyman tailor, was poor, but he was a soldier who had been decorated for his valor on the field. He entered the university in his eighteenth year and graduated as a physician in 1847. In 1869 he became a professor of geology, physics and chemistry at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and was elected a member of the Institute of France. He made important discoveries bearing on the polarization of light, and for these, in 1856, the Royal Society of London awarded him the Rumford Medal. He received the Legion of Honor ribbon on August 12, 1853, and he became an officer of the order in 1863, a commander in 1868, and a grand officer of the legion in 1878. In 1869 the Royal Society of London made him one of their fifty foreign members. On April 27, 1882, he took his seat in the French Academy. He has received almost every distinction that the French Government could give him. By a decree of Napoleon III. not promulgated he was made a Senator, and in 1885 became a member of the Legion of Honor, in which he was steadily promoted to the highest rank. In 1849 an epidemic threatened to destroy the entire silk worm industry of France, and innumerable remedies were tried without success. He discovered a cure for it. The discoveries which were to make him best known were yet to follow. In 1870 he commenced his studies in inoculation for diseases other than small-pox, with which his name is most associated. He achieved some remarkable results in the prevention of hydrophobia. Patients from all parts of Europe and America traveled to Paris to put themselves under his care, and his treatment has long been given at Pasteur Institutes established in London and New York. The cholera epidemic of 1892 led him to begin experiments in anti-cholera vaccination, which proved successful in the case of animals. He published many monographs upon the subject of his investigations. That the French Republic is not altogether ungrateful is shown by the fact that it gave Pasteur a life annuity of $2500 for his discoveries, chiefly for those bearing on fermentation.

Seawanhaka Cup Safe.

After a glorious series of races lasting over a week, the little American fifteen-footer Ethelwynn won the fifth and decisive contest on a triangular course off Oyster Bay, N. Y., for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's international small boat trophy from J. Arthur Brand's British half-rater Spruce IV. The Ethelwynn not only successfully defended the cup, but she gave the little Briton a beating of ten minutes and forty-one seconds over a twelve-knot course, or over fifty-three seconds a mile.

Desecrated a Church.

Some undetected vandals broke into the York Street Congregational Church, Newport, Ky., tore the Bible to pieces and mutilated the organ with hatchets, nearly destroying it.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD RETIRES.

He Has Ceased to Command the Army---His Career as a Soldier.

General John McAllister Schofield issued the following order announcing his relinquishment of the command of the army to the officers:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1895.

By operation of law, the undersigned will cease to command the army at noon (Sunday), September 29. He extends to all his companions and comrades most cordial thanks for the zeal and fidelity with which they have at all times supported him in the discharge of his duties, and he assures them of his highest esteem for their soldierly and patriotic devotion to the country's service.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Lieutenant-General, U. S. A.

Later in the afternoon General Schofield received the officers on duty in Washington and bade them farewell. The reception was informal, and the officers and the retiring Lieutenant-General were in citizens' dress. The rank of Lieutenant-General of the Army expired with the retirement of General Schofield, he having attained the age limit of sixty-four years. This title was revived in favor of General Schofield by a special act of Congress passed last February, and had previously been bestowed three times only, on Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. The retirement did not, as is usual in such cases, promote any junior officer.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD.

General Schofield was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1831. He was appointed a cadet at West Point from Illinois in 1849, being graduated four years later as No. 7 in the class with "Phil" Sheridan and James B. McPherson, and assigned to duty at Fort Moultrie, S. C., as Brevet Second Lieutenant of artillery. From 1855 to 1860 he was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Military Academy, having in the meantime been made a full-fledged Lieutenant, and was subsequently professor of physics at the Western University in St. Louis. At the outbreak of the war he was detailed as mustering officer for the State of Missouri and commissioned Major of the First Missouri Volunteer. In May, 1861, he became Captain of the First Artillery, and a few months later chief of staff to General Lyon, taking part in the engagements at Dug Spring, Curran Post Office, and Wilson's Creek. At the last named battle General Lyon was killed. In November of that year he was made Brigadier-General of Missouri Volunteers. In April, 1863, he attained the rank of Major-General of volunteers and was assigned, early in the following year, to command the Army of the Ohio, which formed the left wing of Sherman's army, and participated in the famous march to the sea and its numerous battles. In November, 1864, he was made Brigadier-General in the regular army, and shortly afterward Brevet Major-General commanding the department of North Carolina, where his services in the war ended. In 1865 General Schofield was sent on a special diplomatic mission to France in connection with the establishment of the Maxmillian Government in Mexico. The result was an understanding between the two countries that the French should withdraw their troops from Mexican soil. On returning from Europe he commanded the department of the Potomac until June, 1868, when he entered the Cabinet of President Johnson as Secretary of War. He retained that portfolio until March 14, 1869, and was then made Major-General, and placed in command of the department of Missouri, and latter of the division of the Pacific. It was during his command of the Pacific division (which he held until 1876) that he was sent by President Grant on a special mission to the Hawaiian Islands in search of information, the question of annexation being then under consideration. While his report has never been made public, his views were probably adopted by Secretary Fish, who in 1873 stated the position of the Government to be against the control of the islands by any foreign Power, which decision was reiterated by resolution of the last Congress. General Schofield was superintendent of the Military Academy in 1876, and commanded various departments until 1888, when he succeeded Lieutenant-General Sheridan as commander of the army.

ENGLAND'S ULTIMATUM.

China Must Degrade the Viceroy Within Two Weeks.

A despatch from Pekin announced that the British Government addressed an ultimatum to China demanding that the Pekin Government issue within two weeks a proclamation degrading the Viceroy of Szechuen because of his failure to punish the murderers of the missionaries, otherwise the British Admiral in Chinese waters would take action.

The same despatch said that an American commission, consisting of the United States Consul at Tien-Tsin, the naval officer, and the interpreter of the United States Legation, was about to start overland for the scene of the outrages.

The London Daily News, commenting on the British Government's ultimatum to China, says: "The Government, doubtless, has good reasons for its ultimatum, and it will not have cause to complain of a want of support from the country."

The Standard says: "Lord Salisbury has been patient enough. The moment for action has arrived. The British demands must be enforced, if necessary, by the presence of a fleet in the Yangtse Kiang, if not by the occupation of Nankin."

The Standard predicts a revolution in China and the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty if the Government at Pekin is rash enough to defy the Western Powers.

A Lost Art Rediscovered.

For centuries past metallurgists have endeavored to find out the process by which the famous Damascus steel blades were hardened, and which has ranked among one of the lost arts. This secret, and also that of hardening copper, are claimed to have been rediscovered, says the Chicago Evening Journal, by S. R. Dawson, of Des Moines, Iowa, and a company has been incorporated for the purpose of carrying out his invention. The inventor claims that not only has he discovered the secret of the ancient armorers, whose flexible swords wielded by the Saracens astonished the Crusaders, but he also has discovered the ancient art of hardening copper, which was lost when the Greek and Roman bronze was displaced by iron as material for implements of domestic and military use. The inventor says that the new method of hardening copper will be of enormous value, as it will replace iron and brass in many mechanical contrivances. Copper can outlast any material, being practically indestructible in ordinary exposure, and does not tarnish. Being a softer metal, it edges more readily than steel and retains a finer, smoother edge. The hardened copper will be of great value for journal bearings, trolley wheels, driving rods and other mechanical contrivances where great durability is required. The inventor has specimens of knives, daggers, razors, etc., made of hardened copper, brought to a fine edge, and that they are not susceptible to oxidization was shown by a dagger that had been in sulphur water for three weeks, and no trace of roughness or discoloration was found on the blade. If Mr. Dawson has really succeeded in rediscovering the lost art, it will be a feather in his cap, for the process has been lost for nearly 3000 years.

Dogs as Military Aids.

There was a trial of German war dogs at Dresden recently, in which the dogs came off creditably as military aids. They kept up rapid and regular communication between troops and outposts a mile away, carrying the dispatches to and fro. They also served ammunition, passing from man to man, the number of ball cartridges they carried being 250, and blank 350.—Inter-Ocean.

Islands Held in Pawn.

The Orkney Islands are only held by Great Britain in pawn. They were transferred by Denmark to Scotland in 1468 in pledge for payment of part of the dower of the Princess of Denmark, who was married to James III., King of Scotland, under right of redemption, by Denmark. There is no proof of renunciation, so that Denmark may be said to still retain her right of redemption.

Choice wine grapes are selling in the Sonoma Valley for $15 a ton.

STOMACH AND HEAD PAINS.

A REMEDY.

Women Are Subject to Both, on Account of Tight Lacing.

From the Evening News, Newark, N. J.

One of the happiest women in this city is Mrs. George G. Reiss, of 29 Montgomeery Street.

"No one to look at me now," said Mrs. Reiss to a reporter, "would think for a moment that I was so ill that the doctors said I could not possibly be saved. About three years ago I began to suffer from terrible pains in my stomach and it was almost impossible for me to do any work. Then I had severe headaches that almost distracted me and altogether I was in a very sad condition. Of course I wanted to be well again, and like most people in such cases, I consulted a doctor, spent money for medicine and took it faithfully. To my infinite regret I got no better, and another doctor was called in. More medicine was prescribed and this I took, but it did no good. Those terrible pains continued to make life miserable for me. The doctors blandly told me that I could not be cured entirely, if at all. Pleasant news, wasn't it? Well, I continued to work about the house here and suffered untold agonies. I did not give up hope but did all I could to relieve my misery. Nothing gave me any relief, however, and I had begun to think that all hope must be abandoned, when, in reading the *Evening News*, I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised. The printed testimonial coming from a resident of this city led me to believe that I, too, might be benefited by these pills and not without some misgivings I bought a box of them.

"Almost as soon as I began to take them I felt relieved and the first marked indication of improvement was when that tired, weary, don't-care feeling disappeared. This was in itself something to be grateful for, but other and more pleasing results followed after I had taken more of the pills. My headaches ceased entirely and the pain in my stomach troubled me no more. Now once in a great while I have an occasional ache or a pain, but I know the cure. Out comes the Pink Pills, and after taking one or two of them, away the pain goes. It all seems so good to me that at times I can scarcely believe that it can be true and yet I know that if I had not used these Pink Pills I would still be suffering agony such as few people do in this world."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Dairy Electric Railway.

A large number of landowners and others in Derbyshire, England, have been so long impressed with the necessity for improved railway communication between Derby and Ashbourne that a proposal is now on foot for the construction of a light electric railway between those towns—thus providing an outlet for dairy and agricultural produce from some of the richest, best and largest milk-producing districts in Derbyshire.—New York Post.

The entire Salvation Army of Madison, Wis., was put in jail the other day for holding a meeting in the principal street in the town, contrary to the law. There were eleven of them and they went right on with their service in the jail.

Cuba has twelve varieties of mosquitoes and 300 varieties of butterflies.

Polyglot Signs.

The array of signs rendered necessary where people of various Nationalities congregate often confuses one not familiar with the foreign languages, especially when the person is not aware that they all mean the same thing. On a door leading into one of the local sugar refineries are the following inscriptions:

No Admittance.
Der Entrit ist Verboden.
Verbodner Ginzang.
Nie Wchodzic.

There is still another collection on board the Red Star Line steamships sailing to Antwerp. There is, of course, no smoking, except on deck, and each state room is provided with the following sign:

No smoking.
Niet Rooken.
Defense de Fumage.
Nicht Rauchen.—Philadelphia Record.

Webster's International Dictionary

Successor of the "Unabridged."
Specimen pages, etc., sent on application.

Standard of the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Gov't Printing Office, and nearly all Schoolbooks. Commended by all State Superintendents of Schools.

THE BEST FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES
It is easy to find the word wanted.
It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation.
It is easy to trace the growth of a word.
It is easy to learn what a word means.

G. & C. Merriam Co., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION,
—AND—
All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-named disorders.

Price **25 cts.** per box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to **DR. RADWAY & CO.**, lock box 365, New York, for book of Advice.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS and CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Caution: In view of the many imitations of the labels and wrappers on our goods, consumers should make sure that our place of manufacture, namely, **Dorchester, Mass.** is printed on each package.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. DORCHESTER, MASS.

"Within the Golden Circle" Latest publication on Cripple Creek mines. Handsomely illust. Mailed free with map by THE WOODS INVESTMENT CO., Colorado Springs, Col.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

NYNU—40

PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK

Can only be accomplished with the very best of tools and appliances. With a Davis Cream Separator on the farm you are sure of more and better butter, while the skimmed milk is a valuable feed. Farmers will make no mistake to get a Davis. Neat, illustrated catalogue mailed FREE Agents wanted

DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO.
Cor. Randolph & Dearborn Sts., Chicago

Rockland Collegiate Institute,

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

The **Cheapest** and one of the **Best HIGH-GRADE SCHOOLS** for boys and young men near New York. Full courses English, Academic, Scientific, Commercial, College Preparatory. Certificate admits to **BEST COLLEGES.** No recommended student has ever been refused. Complete **EQUESTRIAN DEPARTMENT** of Horses and Ponies. Send for illustrated catalogue. **CAPT. JOEL WILSON, A. M., Principal**

"Brevity is the Soul of Wit." Good Wife, You Need

SAPOLIO

borrowing from health.

If you have borrowed from health to satisfy the demands of business, if your blood is not getting that constant supply of fat from your food it should have, you must pay back from somewhere, and the somewhere will be from the fat stored up in the body.

The sign of this borrowing is thinness; the result, nerve-waste. You need fat to keep the blood in health unless you want to live with no reserve force—live from hand to mouth.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil is more than a medicine. It is a food. The Hypophosphites make it a nerve food, too. It comes as near perfection as good things ever come in this world.

Be sure you get Scott's Emulsion when you want it and not a cheap substitute.

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

There is but little change in Mrs. Chilcott's condition.

Harry Greenland has gone to Clearfield to seek his fortune.

Mrs. Saml. F. Steel and babe returned last Saturday from a ten days' visit to Altoona.

Miss Edna Swope, teacher of the Calvin school, closed her school until next Monday on account of the scarlet fever scare.

E. S. Chilcott found a paper balloon in his potato patch one morning about four feet in diameter by six feet in length.

Kenzie, son of Adam Bagshaw, of Juniata township, picked fifty-six bushels of winter apples in one day. Who can beat it?

We had the pleasure of listening to an able sermon delivered by Rev. Kauffman last Sunday. Those who did not hear it missed a rich treat.

Some of our farmers have sown but little grain and what has been is making a poor showing. I remember hearing one of our best farmers remark years ago that if the grain came up slim and puny looking the chance was poor for a good crop.

We all looked forward to the time of equinox expecting rain, as that time seldom passes without a fair settled rain. But it has come and gone and no rain, and unless we get rain very soon, followed by warm weather, it will be too late for grass to grow this fall and all kinds of stock will have to be fed at least a month earlier than usual.

MILL CREEK.

Clyde Gates and wife took up housekeeping last week.

Rev. Joseph Gray will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

Miss Milly Cornelius, of Altoona, is the guest of Theopholis Civils' family.

Preaching next Sabbath morning in the Baptist church by the pastor, Rev. Teasdale.

Little Paul Menold, infant son of A. M. Menold, is dangerously ill with cholera infantum.

Mrs. Elva Taylor, of Huntingdon, was the guest of Mill Creek friends several days last week.

Harris Pressler has improved his property by erecting a fine porch to the rear of the house.

James Horton and wife spent Saturday and Sunday with the former's parents, near Belleville.

Adolphus Hall moved from the Stell property on the southern side of the river to the little cottage by the M. E. church.

Owing to the very cool weather last Saturday evening, the festivals were not as well attended as they otherwise would have been.

Mrs. Cora Simpson and little daughter returned to their western home last Thursday after a stay of two months with the former's parents in this place.

SALTILLO.

Prof. A. F. Wagoner, principal of our schools, is meeting with success.

The Soldiers picnic in Ashman's grove on Thursday was a grand success.

Austin Wagner, of Clay township, has become a resident of our town.

Cora May, little daughter of Boyer Senft, is very poorly at this writing.

Mrs. Ida Shaver, of Washington, D. C., is visiting friends in this locality.

Dr. Madden has left this place and will take up his residence in Johnstown.

C. Greene and family expect to be residents of Lewistown by the time this is in print.

C. B. Crum, one of our enterprising merchants, is in the eastern cities laying in a stock of fall and winter goods.

Miss Ella Grove, one of our accomplished young ladies, spent part of last week visiting her sister, Mrs. Elba Green, in Cassville.

The weather continues dry and the water is lower than it has been known to be for many years. Many of the farmers are delaying seeding on account of the continued drought.

Rev. W. H. Landis, pastor of the Reformed church at this place, has accepted a call from the Saxton charge and will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday, the 13th inst.

A game of ball played by the Saltillo and Newburg clubs at the G. A. R. picnic at Three Springs last Thursday, resulted in an easy victory for the latter by a score of 32 to 8.

Albert Sollers, our expert wheelman, met with what might have been a serious accident on Saturday evening. While coming down the Hares valley road at full speed, he met J. M. Drake in a cart, neither party seeing the other until within a distance of a few feet of each other. Mr. S. turned suddenly, throwing himself violently against the bank. Fortunately he received no serious injury.

The Annual Inspection.

The regular annual inspection of the lines of the Pennsylvania system between New York and St. Louis and Chicago will begin on October 14, when President Roberts and the board of directors will start from Philadelphia in four private cars. At Pittsburg they will meet the officers and directors of the lines west of Pittsburg, and the very first thing that will be taken up will be the matter of building a new Union station. The fact that Pittsburg, the greatest revenue producing city on the entire system, has been sorely neglected in the matter of a station building has been impressed on the mind of President Roberts, and the directors as well, and something very definite will be announced immediately after the inspection trip is concluded. The trip this year is looked forward to with considerable interest, as it is thought that a number of changes will be ordered as well as certain improvements which have been contemplated for some time, but the plans for which, owing to the falling off in business last year, were relegated to pigeon holes to be taken up when the times become more auspicious. The business of the company now is very good, and each week shows improvement. A number of lines in the soft coal region were planned, but nothing has been done to them outside of the surveys. It is thought that they will be looked into and greater facilities be given to the mine operators to get their product to market.

Huntingdon County Taxables.

The report of the commissioners of Huntingdon county concerning the number of taxables, acreage of land, value of real estate and other valuable data, just filed with the secretary of internal affairs, is summarized in the following:

Number of taxables, 11,505; number of acres of cleared land, 245,148; timber land, 238,100; value of real estate, $6,475,889; value of real estat exempt from taxation, $1,551,495; (the magnitude of this item is due to the existence of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, in Smithfield township, upon which a valuation of $1,118,700 is placed); value of real estate taxable, $4,924,384; number of horses, mares, geldings and mules of 4 years of age, 5,948; value, $146,296; number of meat cattle over 4 years of age, 5,891; value, $86,219; value of salaries and emoluments of office, offices, posts of profit, professions, trades and occupations, $286,625; aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes at the rate of 14 mills on the dollar, $5,443,524; aggregate amount of county tax assessed at the same rate, $76,209.33; amount of money at interest, including mortgages, judgments, bonds, notes, stocks, etc., $1,471,915; value of stages, omnibuses, hacks, cabs, etc., $520; aggregate value of property taxable for state purposes at 4 mills on the dollar, $1,472,435; aggregate amount of state tax assessed, $5,889.75; debt of county, $126,017.

A Monster Panther Killed.

Charles H. Wetzel, station agent on the Beech Creek railroad at Clarence, in Snow Shoe township, Centre county, killed a panther within 100 rods of the station on Saturday morning. The beast proved to be a monster, measuring a little over 11 feet from tip to tip. This is the first of these animals seen in Central Pennsylvania for twenty years, and it is the largest ever known to have been killed on the Allegheny mountains.

—"I would rather trust that medicine than any doctor I know of," Says Mrs. Hattie Mason of Chilton, Carter Co., Mo., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Below will be found the report of the borough schools for the first month:

No 1—Louisa A Dell, Teacher

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	26	13	39
Average "	24	12	36
Per cent of "	91	92	92

Victor Brumbaugh, Taylor Bailey, Luther Skipper, Gilbert Skipper, Howard Chilcote, Luther White, George Wnite, David Hagans, Dale Bell, John Chilcote, Robert McCarl, Floyd Pheasant, John Himes, Loy Rex, Charlie Shore, Roy O'Connor, Harry Hommond, Georgie Dell, Nannie Henderson, Blanche Chilcote, Elsie Pheasant and Lena Palmer missed no time during the month. Visitors 6.

No 2—Miss Bertha Madden, Teacher

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	21	23	44
Average "	—	—	—
Per c ent of "	96	99	98

Loudema Shore, Iva Chilcote, Ollie Lamberson, Lottie Skipper, Annie Lamberson, Maud Hommond, Mattie Himes, Minnie Nupper, Mattie Barkley, Ada McDonald, Edith Wood, Grace Numer, Lizzie Chilcote, Louie McCarl, Ella Himes, Pearl McDonald, Nannie Nupper, William Buchanan, Henry Buchanan, Charles Moore, Guy Hicks, Foster Bell, James Hommond, George Kennedy, John Robley, Charles O'Connor, Herbert Henderson, Jimmie McHugh, Loy McCarl, Richard Bailey, Tommy White and John Hagans missed no time during the month.

No3—J. Harvey Tate, Teacher

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	17	15	32
Aeverage "	15	14	29
Per cent. of "	95	91	93

Grover Kelley, James Fisher, Benjamin Barkley, Jesse Swope, Jesse Brumbaugh, Eddie McCurl, Philip McDonald, Howard Baker, Wilbur Yocum, Walter Lamberson, Bessie Neice, Lulu McDonald, Mary White, Bertha Hooper, Eunice McCarl, Cora Miller and Agnes Nupper missed no time during the month.

No 4—Wm. H. Burd, Teacher

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	11	11	22
Average "	11	10	21
Per cent. of "	97	94	96

J. G. Hooper, O. L. Wilson, M. L. Wilson, G. G. Brumbaugh, C. W. Swope, J. Lee Rex, Minerva Wilson, Bessie Chilcote, Ettie McDonald, Junie McConahy, Ada Wood, Almira Fisher, Emma McDonald and Myrtle Wright missed no time during the month.

School Arbor Day.

Dr. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction, has designated Friday, October 18, as Arbor day aud has prepared a proclamation urging those connected with schools of the commonwealth to observe the day with appropriate exercises. Dr. Schaeffer says trees may be planted out of school hours, but a part of the time usually devoted to public readings or nature study can be profitably spent in exercises calculated to subserve the purpose of Arbor day.

Will March to Washington.

According to a special report from Pottsville, the five companies of First Defenders: Logan Guards, of Lewistown; Light Infantry and Washington Artillerists of Pottsville; Ringgold Artillery, of Reading, and the Allen Rifles, of Allentown, will on April 8, 1896, go over again their old march from Harrisburg to Washington, D. C., through Baltimore. The only time that they made this trip was in 1861, thirty-five years ago, when they made that harrowing march so fraught with difficulties and dangers in response to President Lincoln's call for troops to defend the imperiled National Capitol. This action was the result of a suggestion made by H. A. Eisenbise, of Reading, president of the First Defender's National association.

—There is no medicine so often needed in every home and so admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Hardly a week passes but some member of the family has need of it. A toothache or headache may be cured by it. A touch of rheumatism or neuralgia quieted. The severe pain of a burn or scald promptly relieved and the sore healed in much less time than when medicine has to be sent for. A sprain may be promptly treated before inflamation sets in, which insures a cure in about one-third of the time otherwise required. Cuts and bruises should receive immediate treatment before the parts become swollen, which can only be done when Pain Balm is kept at hand. A sore throat may be cured before it becomes serious. A troublesome corn may be removed by applying it twice a day for a week or two. A lame back may be cured and several days of valuable time saved or a pain in the side or chest relieved without paying a doctor bill. Procure a 50 cent bottle at once and you will never regret it. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

FOR SALE.—A well finished dwelling house with over one acre of ground. Hard and soft water under roof. This property is in a splendid locality, in close proximity to churches and school house. A bargain to anyone wanting a house with modern conveniences. For further particulars call on or address R. C. Yocum, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Undertakers' outfit, good hearse, horse, buggy, wagon, sleighs, coffins, etc. Also, good house, with running water at door. Terms easy. K. W. CLARKSON, Cassville, Pa. 8-14-95.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Caleb G. Wright, dec'd.)

Letters of administration on the estate of Caleb G. Wright, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and to those having claims againt it to present them duly authenticated for settlement. MRS. CATHARINE WRIGHT,
8-28-95-f. Administratrix.

CLEARANCE SALE.

All Untrimmed Hats for less than cost from now until October 1st, ranging in price from 10 cents to 50 cents.

Now is the Time to Buy.

KATE COWHER,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

Facts Stranger Than Fiction.

Never before in the history of our business has there been a time when so much value could be obtained for so little money. The patronage given us in the past has enabled us to increase our line of goods. We have added a

FIRST-CLASS LINE OF DRY GOODS

Come and see our Cashmeres, Ginghams, Lawns, Ducks, Challies, Muslins and everything in the way of linings, stays, &c. A complete line of Buttons, Lace and Embroidery. We have an assortment of Men's dress and working Shirts, Overalls, odd Coats.

Our Grocery Department

is complete. Everyone likes good things to eat and you will not be disappointed when yoft come here for them. We guarantee our White Fish to be Spring-caught and full-weight package. We carry a complete line of Shelf Hardware, also Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Hay Forks, Pulleys, cross-cut Saws,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
QUEENSWARE, DRUGS

wall Brushes, Lime, etc. Our sales of Wall Paper are greater than ever before. Come and see us.

J. Q. HEATON,
CASSVILLE, PA.

FISHER,
THE BAKER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

BREAD,
CAKES

for Weddings. Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

A Finer,

or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.

G.W.FISHER, 417 Penn St., Huntingdon.

Subscrie
—FOR—
"The Item."

Going Out of Business.

—I will sell out my entire stock of—

Men's,
Boys'
and Youths'
Leather and Rubber

BOOTS,

Men's, Boys',
Youths', Women's,
Misses', Children's
and Infants'

SHOES

Extra Bargains on the Dollar Counter.

Come while you have a large stock stock to select from. I will continue until stock is sold out.

Geo. W. Yocum
Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. Houck

Hats.

Arguments sre needless, as all good judges agree that we have the finest line of men's, boys' and children's straw hats found in any country store in the county, viz: Mackinaws, Cantons, Palms, Panamas and Sailors. (The low prices are selling them.

Underwear.

We propose this season to make this department complete and you will find just what you want at the right prices. Our Notion, Grocery and Dry Goods department ment is complete in line of staples.

Hardware.

We also have a line of shovels, forks, hoes, rakes, paints, oils, &c. and will add a line of tinware.

Fish.

Our white fish and ciscoes are acknowledged to be the finest bro't to this market.

Wall paper at lowest prices and all borders given free with paper.

J. L. Houck,
CASSVILLE, . . . Pa.

C. B. Crum,
The King
Of Low Prices.

'Tis good value people want and they who supply it never lack customers. That's our business idea. These suggestions speak loud:

Men's Suits, $2.25 to $6.50 are bargains.
Boys' Suits. 12 to 18 years, $2.50 to $4.90.
Boys' Wool Suits, 65c. to $2.00.
Boys' Wash Suits, 65 cents.
Men's Wool Pants, $1.35 to $2.50, regularly worth $2.50 to $4.
Ladies' Duck Blazer Suits, $1.25, Wrappers 65c. to $1.25.

In Millinery

We can save you 25 to 50 per cent. Ladies' Hats, 10c. up. We have some special bargains in

HATS; DRY GOODS
BOOTS AND SHOES
CARPETS
NOTIONS GROCERIES

Don't be foolish enough to pay $40 or $50 for a sewing machine when you can get THE BEST for $15.98 to $17.98. All we ask is a trial. We are sure of your trade.

SALTILLO, PA.

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable

STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.

White and Blue Front.

Division St.,
Moun Union,
Penn'a.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 2, 1895.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Friday, October 18th, has been designated as autumn arbor day.

—Hard coal at Mapleton, three sizes, Stove, Nut, and Pea. H. H. SWOPE.

—Rev. Joseph Gray will preach in the M. E. Church next Sunday morning.

—Rev. Joseph Gray attended the Ministerial Institute held at Harrisburg last week.

—Hugh Galbraith, of Rockhill, spent yesterday interviewing his many friends in this vicinity.

—The Railroad school, north of town, opened on Monday with an enrollment of forty-four pupils.

—Mrs. John Bookhammer, of Tyrone, visited among friends and relatives in this neighborhood last week.

—It is estimated at the State Treasury that over $900,000 will be paid out this month to the public schools.

—The Women's Christian Temperance Union State convention will meet in Harrisburg from October 11 to 15.

—Oliver Chilcote left yesterday morning for Pittsburg where he has secured a position with a bridge company.

—Mr. J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlains Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

—We had a taste of decidedly autumn weather on Monday in this section. The mercury fell almost to the freezing point.

—A. B. Gillam recently erected coal sheds in the eastern part of town and has put in a new set of Fairbanks wagon scales.

—James Truax last Saturday removed from George Godard's house on Hill street to one of L. M. Speer's houses on Railroad street.

—Misses Bertha Civils and Millie Cornelius, of Altoona, and Miss Grace Civils, of Mill Creek, are guests of R. C. Yocum and wife.

—It rained every day at the Granger's picnic at Centre Hall, and the attendance didn't aggregate more than twenty thousand all told.

—James C. McConahy, one of Tyrone's shoe merchants, spent a day of last week among friends and former associations in Mapleton.

—District Deputy Grand Master H. H. Swope is on his tour of the county installing the newly elected officers of the Odd Fellows lodges.

—Last Thursday as A. T. Coder was returning from Trough Creek valley, one of his horses dropped dead on the top of Sideling Hill mountain.

—Pensions have been granted to Harriet N. Simpson, Warriorsmark, and Henderson Hamilton, Huntingdon. Allison Wagner, Selea, increase.

—McCarthy Bros., dealers in furniture, carpets, &c., have the greatest $2.95 oak rocker ever shown. See it and other bargains. Huntingdon, Pa.

—Prof. J. G. Dell, principal of the West Huntingdon schools, spent a few hours in Mapleton last Saturday evening. He is much pleased with his new position.

—Last week George Hughes removed from M. P. Truax's house on Ridge street to the house recently purchased by R. C. Fields from B. O'Connor & Sons on Hill street.

—Five of the schools in Union township opened on Monday. Owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever in the vicinity of Calvin, the schools at Calvin and Sheridan were not opened.

—Rev. J. Andrew Detter, of the Church of God at Beavertown, on his way to the Eldership at Landisburg, Perry county, paid the ITEM office a visit between trains on Monday.

—The democratic judicial conference which met at Lewistown last Wednesday, named Hon. John M. Bailey, of Huntingdon, as the democratic candidate for president judge of this district.

—Altoona and Wilkesbarre have not yet been relieved from the water famine. If anything the situation at Wilkesbarre is worse, while at Altoona there is scarcely a day's supply in the reservoir.

—Henry Nolte, conductor on Harrisburg local, had one of his feet crushed last Tuesday by the bumper of a car on which he was standing giving way. He was taken to his home in Huntingdon where he is receiving the necessary attention.

—McCarthy Bros., Huntingdon, Pa., are selling all remnants of Brussels carpet less than 28 yards, suitable for rugs, halls or bed rooms at HALF PRICE. Great bargains also on larger quantities.

—Milton B. Shade, of Altoona, and Miss Sallie M. Young, of Porter township, were united in marriage by Rev. Stephen Traver, at the home of the bride, Wednesday evening of last week.

—George W. Yocum, the Huntingdon shoe merchant, announces his intention of going out of business and offers his entire stock at a 20 per cent. reduction. Now is the time to secure bargains in footwear.

—The scarcity of box cars has caused the orders to so accumulate on the hands of the sand men at this point as to annoy them considerably. They are all hustling to make up last week's orders at present.

—The Presbytery of Huntingdon convened in the Presbyterian church at Port Royal yesterday morning. This charge is being represented by Rev. D. H. Campbell and Elder I. N. Taylor of Mount Union.

—While engaged at work at the Phillips Glass company's quarry last Wednesday, W. C. Barkley had a gash cut above his right eye by being struck with a stone which rolled off the truck on which he was working.

—Arrangements are being made for the annual reunion of Scotts artillery which will be held some time this month at Mapleton. The officials have not yet decided upon the exact date but will announce it in the next issue of the ITEM.

—At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange it was unanimously agreed to hold the next session of the State Grange in Williamsport. The meeting will be held in December and will last four days.

—Next Saturday is the last day for paying county taxes if you wish to vote at the coming election. Don't forget this. The duplicates are now in the hands of the justices of the peace, having been sent out by the county treasurer last week.

—Buffalo Bill contributed $3000 to the Johnstown sufferers from the flood of 1889. A few days ago he went there to exhibit his Wild West show and the authorities charged him $200 license. His contribution was evidence of his ability to pay.

—John W. Foster, who figures conspicuously in Tyrone politics, and who is a first-class good fellow, spent Saturday in Mapleton, having been called hither by the illness of his father. John has a warm place in his heart for the home of his boyhood.

—B. F. Slates, an employee of the Mapleton Sand Company, sustained several severe bruises and cuts about his body and hands while at work in the quarry on Monday. He was climbing over a pile of rocks and stepped on a loose one which threw him with the above result.

—The Pennsylvania railroad has ordered the completion of the Wilmerding branch, a short line on the Pittsburg division of the former system. This branch road will extend from Steward station to Bessemer, and will tap several iron furnaces and coal fields in the vicinity of Pittsburg.

—James E. Glasgow, having made sale of his personal property, yesterday moved from Cass township to Altoona. Mr. Glasgow has been a good citizen of this county and we are sorry to see him move away, but he believes his declining years can be spent more comfortably among his kindred. We wish him a pleasant sojourn in the Mountain City.

—At the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows held at Atlantic City recently, it was decided by a vote of 167 to 32 that no saloon keeper, bar tender or professional gambler shall be eligible to membership in the order. Another move about to be adopted is to abolish the regalias and substitute a badge to conform in color with existing regulations.

—Conductor John Heffner, of Huntingdon, of cabin 90144, fell from his train at Granville early Monday morning and was seriously injured. He had gotten down to look at a hot journal when he slipped from the stirrup and was thrown to the track. His injuries consist of a sprained back, cuts about head, hands and knees. He was taken home on No. 7 where his injuries received attention.

—The Pennsylvania is experimenting with a new storage battery to be used in illuminating the New York and Chicago limited express trains. The introduction of electric light on all through trains of the Pennsylvania system has been under consideration for some time, and the only drawback has been the expense. If the new storage battery is what its inventors represent it to be, the fast trains of the Pennsylvania will before long be brilliantly illuminated.

—Thomas Seal, assistant supervisor of the P. R. R. at Jersey city, N. J., who was married to Miss Jean Stewart, of Huntingdon, last May, was killed at Harrison, N. J., Friday afternoon a week by being struck with one of the express trains between New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Seal was making an examination of some new work on the southern track and did not hear the approaching train owing to a passing freight on the northern track. Deceased was aged about 32 years.

—It is understood that Resident Clerk Jere B. Rex, of the House of Representatives, will be a candidate for chief clerk at the session of 1897, and that he has strong backing. Mr. Rex is at present the secretary of the Republican State Committee, and is devoting a great deal of his time to the work. His two predecessors in the resident clerk's chair afterwards became chief clerk, Charles E. Vorhees and A. D. Fetterolf, and the friends of Mr. Rex argue that he is in the direct line of promotion.

—One of the unmistakable evidences of the arrival of the Fall of the year is the departure of nearly all the migratory species of birds, which have left us for their winter sojourn amid the milder climate of the "Sunny South." The martins and the numerous family of swallows were the first to take their departure about the middle of August, followed by the robins and some other species, and now the blackbirds and others are gathering together in vast flocks preparatory to winging their way southward. But few birds remain to cheer us during the long, bleak and rigorous winter season, and the landscape is dreary without their familiar presence and cheery songs.

—Flags will be presented to the Orbisonia and Rockhill public schools on Saturday, October 12, 1895. All patriotic orders in the county are cordially invited to participate in the exercises. The parade will form at Rockhill station at 10 o'clock A. M., and parade the streets of Rockhill, and present flags at school house. At 1 o'clock P. M. parade will re-form at P. O. S. of A. hall and parade streets of Orbisonia, and present flags at school house. J. E. Giffin and other prominent speakers will deliver orations. Excursion tickets will be sold from all stations on E. B. T. R. R. at two-thirds regular rates. A special train will leave Rockhill in the evening in time to connect with trains on P.R. R.

Superintendent Ellmaker Resigns.

Frank Ellmaker, who since May 1, 1893, has been superintendent of the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad, last week tendered his resignation to accept the superintendency of the Consolidated Traction company of New Jersey. The resignation took effect yesterday. Mr. Ellmaker is succeeded by George W. Creighton, who has been superintendent of the Sunbury division of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad and the Shamokin division of the Northern Central railroad. A. E. Reed has been transferred from the Lewistown division to Mr. Creighton's former position. Victor Wierman, of the Bedford division, succeeds Mr. Reed and W. B. McCaleb has been promoted from assistant engineer to the superintendency of the Bedford division. Up to noon yesterday the successor to Mr. McCaleb had not been named.

No Choice Yet.

The Republican judicial conference for this district which has been in session at Lewistown almost continuously since last Wednesday adjourned yesterday to meet at Harrisburg. Four hundred ballots were taken in each of which Judge Williamson had 3 votes and Mr. Culberson 3. Last night at midnight was the last hour for filing certificates of nomination at Harrisburg and the names of the candidate or candidates will have to go on the ticket in another manner. Judge Biddle, of Carlisle, has been invited to sit as arbitrator. It looks very much as if we were to have a three-cornered Judicial contest.

A Distressing Accident.

Last Wednesday afternoon Rev. A. R. Lambert, of Huntingdon, was summond to the residence of Adam Morningstar in Juniata township for the purpose of uniting in marriage the second son of Mr. Morningstar, Jesse Adam, and Miss Mary E. Bowser, daughter of James Bowser of Penn township. After the ceremony the guests partook of a sumptuous wedding repast and were enjoying themselves in the usual manner at such gatherings. All seemed supremely happy but suddenly their joy was turned to grief and the house of feasting became a house of mourning.

The following account of the cause of sorrow we glean from the *Globe*:

"While the young people about the premises were engaged in innocent amusement the groom's older brother, Robert, and his brother-in-law, George B. Spooneybarger, of Huntingdon, decided to go to the adjacent ridge for game. They secured their guns and were about to start on the trip when the bride, who was sitting on her husband's lap, humming a song, asked Mr. Spooneybarger to be shown the gun. She said, "Hand me that gun, 'till I show you how to shoot a turkey." Spooneybarger was on the outside porch and was about to hand the gun to the bride, who was in the room on a rocking chair with her husband, when the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the whole load struck the groom's head, blowing the top of it entirely off. The gun was loaded with No. 12 guage shell, containing 3¼ drams of powder and 1⅛ ounces of No. 4 shot, commonly known as turkey shot. A shell similar to the above was subsequently opend by Coroner Greenberg, who found 130 shot within.

The brains and blood of young Morningstar were besplattered all over his bride and throughout the entire room, and there was witnessed at the former house of joy the scenes of wildest consternation, grief and agony. Words cannot express it. Death, of course was instantaneous with the shooting.

Coroner Greenberg and Dr. G. G. Harman were sent for, and immediately proceeded with haste to the Morningstar residence, where they witnessed the gruesome and harrowing scene. Morningstar's body had remained untouched, and it was still upright in the rocker with what remained of the head inclined to the right shoulder. The walls and ceiling were a mass of blood and brains, as well as the floor near the body. The details of the accident were inquired into and Coroner Greenberg rightly concluded that an inquest was unnecessary. Mr. Morningstar was 19 years old."

Mrs. A. J. White.

Mrs. A. J. White, of Union township, who had a paralytic stroke on the 17th ult. and another on the following day, died last Thursday. She did not revive from the second stroke and passed away calmly and peacefully. Mrs. White, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Richards, was a native of Walker township and was at the time of her death aged a little over 73 years and six months. During the greater period of her life she was a member of the M. E. church. Besides her aged husband she is survived by four sons and one daughter. They are John J., of Huntingdon; W. L., of Mount Union; Charles E., of Altoona; Benjamin F., of Mill Creek, and Mrs. M. H. Yocum, of Altoona. The remains were interred last Friday at noon at the Hampson burying ground, services being conducted by Rev. Joseph Gray.

Accidentally Killed.

A Lewistown dispatch last evening says: William Duval, an axworker, was accidentally killed dy the premature discharge of a shot gun this afternoon. He had been out hunting and was returning when he attempted to crawl through a fence. He put the gun through first, grasping it by the muzzle. In setting it down he dropped it hard enough to discharge it and the load tore off his right hand and entered his neck, causing instant death. He was about 50 years old, a widower and has one son, Grant Duval, residing in Beaver Falls. No inquest was held, as the accident was seen by at least two persons.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Eletric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at B. O'Bonnor & Sons, Mill Creek and Mapleton.

This Is The Time of The Year

That you want felt boots, fur caps, woolen shirts, flannels, heavy underwear, &c., on the back shelves, and that is where they are. Our shelves are

Chuck Full of Seasonable Goods

The latest styles in Summer Dress Goods and the best selections that the markets can produce. Summer Underwear, light and heavy weight, summer Shirts, Ladies' and Misses, Shoes, and Oxford Ties, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes, at rock bottom prices. A complete assortment of Hardware, Queensware, Tinware and all other wares needed.

Our Stock is Complete, our Prices Are Right.

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Our federal, state and municipal governments pay out about $1,000,000,000 a year.

It is proposed to raise a monument in Richmond or at Mount Vernon to Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, the lady whose letters caused the women of the country to purchase Mount Vernon and thus preserve the home of Washington.

General Lew Wallace says that the future of the bicycle depends on the women riders. "If the use of wheels were confined to the men," he said, "the fad might spend itself in a season. But when the women take hold of the bicycle its future is secure.

The serial rights of Mrs. Ward's new novel in England and America have been sold to the Century Magazine for $20,000, exclusive of the book rights. In both countries literature is a paying profession for masters of it, declares the New York Tribune.

The United States War Department has ordered the water supply to be shut off the mills on the Fox river, Wisconsin, on the ground that all the water is needed for navigation. A Chicago paper thinks that one mill is of more importance than ten boats.

As an evidence of what a ferry franchise is worth on the river between New York City and the New Jersey shore, it may be noted that a new line having been authorized between Twenty-third street, New York city, and Grand street, Jersey City, the Sinking Fund Commission have decided to exact a minimum rental of $22,500 per annum and five per cent of the gross receipts on the New York side. The new ferry is to be operated after January 1, 1896.

A Mexican boy living at Pachuca, Mexico, thought he would have some fun by putting stones on the railroad tracks, relates the New Orleans Picayune. A train came along and was derailed and wrecked. Train wrecking is a capital crime in Mexico. So the boy was arrested, convicted and hanged. In this country he would have been sent to a reform school, and other boys, undeterred by his fate, would have continued to amuse themselves by endangering the lives of train men. But in Mexico the administration of justice is mercifully severe.

An Ohio man was riding through Oklahoma the other day, when a party of Indians got aboard the train. He had heard of the noble red man's fondness for fire-water, and concluded to test it, so he pulled out a bottle of whiskey and invited them to take a drink. They were nothing loth, and continued to take drinks by turns until the bottle was empty, and they all rather full. The Ohioan was very much amused at the spectacle, as well as the other passengers, until its amusement was brought to a sudden conclusion by a United States marshal who happened to be on the train, and who walked up and arrested the Ohioan for violating the law against dispensing liquor to Indians. Nor did he find the heavy fine, which was imposed on him, amusing.

Nature is doing for California vineyardists what they long and fruitlessly tried to do for themselves. It is reported from many localities that the phylloxera, the most serious pest that has ever attacked the vines is dying out. The experts have tried every remedy to stay the progress of the pest without avail, and six years ago the vineyardists of the Sonoma and Napa Valleys ploughed up all their vines and replanted the ground with resistant stock. The experts believed that all non-resistant vines were doomed to destruction by the phylloxera. But reports have recently come to the State Inspector of Orchard Pests that a material falling off in the ravages of the pest has been noticed for some time. Vines affected with it are now almost free. The Inspector has begun a thorough investigation of the pleasing phenomena. He thinks some natural enemy of the pest has appeared or that some deadly disease has attacked the phylloxera and is exterminating it. Whatever is the cause the result will mean great gain for the vineyardists.

It costs from five to seven cents to take a bushel of wheat from Duluth, Minn., to New York.

Slatin Pasha says that the slave trade in Africa is as bad as ever, and that the only way to end it is to conquer the dynasty founded by the Mahdi.

Rev. Dr. A. J. Zahm, the scientist of Notre Dame University, told his audience at Pittsburg, N. Y., the other day that it "seems impossible to ignore the fact that some kind of evolution has obtained in the formation of the universe.

The English House of Commons is composed of 606 M. P.s'. Of these 465 represent England, 30 Wales, 72 Scotland and 103 Ireland. They receive no pay. The election expenses are reported to amount usually from $2,000 to $3,000, and there is generally a further outlay of $1,000 to $1,500 annually until the election.

The transfer of $2,000,000 of the Tilden fund to the Treasurer of the New York Public Library was a notable event in the history of the city, remarks the New York World. It ought to make the consolidated libraries the greatest educational institution in America. And it can hardly fail to do it if it makes them really public.

An instance of the depressed condition of English agriculture occurred at the sale of Langdon Abbey recently, when 639 acres of land, with farmhouse, stabling, homestead, and seven modern cottages, brought only $28,500. Fifteen years ago the property was valued at $100,000, and four years ago it was actually mortgaged for $70,000.

The feeling is spreading rapidly in military circles abroad that the new rifles with their long "pencil" bullets are not the best weapons to employ against savages or half-civilized troops. The bullets go through those they hit so cleanly that the wounds do not stop the fanatic's rush. What is wanted on such occasions is a bullet that "smashes," as one critic puts it.

The Boston Cultivator observes: The year 1895 will be known as the year of the most valuable corn crop ever produced. It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 2,500,000,000 bushels, and worth nearly one thousand million dollars. Last year's crop was unusually small, and was worth only $400,000,000. The crop this year was grown on 82,000,000 acres, and as the stalks are well worth $2.50 per acre, $200,000,000 additional must be set down as the value of the crop. Such a crop as this will do much to make permanent the era of prosperity on which the country is entering. A considerable part of the large corn crop is grown in the Southern States, which have until last year depended on corn from the Northwest. That crop failed last year, and as a result there is a larger corn average everywhere than usual.

Women have been playing in late years an increasingly important part in British politics; never more so, according to the New York Tribune, than in the last election. A canvass of members has been made to ascertain their experience and views as to women's usefulness in the campaign. Practically all of them seem to agree that women did highly effective work, though few approve of women speaking on public platforms. Of those who do approve of their thus speaking, curiously enough, the most enthusiastic is the Indian member, Mr. Bhownaggree, who says: "The more we have of it the better" Most of them prefer women to take upon themselves less public but not laborious tasks. First of all, perhaps, they are to hunt up and get the addresses of voters. Then they are to address envelopes and do other clerical work. After that they may be engaged in house-to-house canvassing. Finally, they may personally bring voters to the polls. Many members seem to think them more effective than men in these things, especially in house-to-house canvassing. Certainly there is a general agreement that women are doing more and more such work, and are henceforth to be reckoned as a great force in practical politics.

Echoes.

I heard beyond the hills a clear voice ringing,
And rocky heights the tones were backward flinging,
Each airy summit towering there
Gave forth an answering sound;
And yet so changed it was by oft repeating,
It seemed some other self had caught the greeting
And tossed it back with mocking air
And hurried, leaping bound.

I heard a word of gossip, lightly falling,
A little word, but gone beyond recalling,
So swift from lip to lip it flew,
Caught in the social gale;
But when the echoing sound came backward stealing
Each voice had added somewhat in revealing,
So that a listener scarcely knew
The author of the tale.
—Anna B. Patten, in Boston Transcript.

An Incentive to Effort.

"Of course you will have a good time; I realize that just as well as anybody. What do you take me for?" And blythe, kind-hearted Marion Harris finished tying her head up with a napkin preparatory to the morning's sweeping, which she invariably insisted upon doing, much to the disgust of her sisters.

"But, Marion; just reflect. What will folks think? You ought to have respect enough for ma to do as she desires—not to mention the obedience which as a daughter you owe her. You know just as well as I do that everybody will say that you stayed at home just to keep pa company; and the heartlessness of the Harrises will have to be dilated upon, as it has often been before, just on account of your obstinate capers." And Miss Belle Harris turned from the contemplation of the little figure in evident disgust.

"That's so, is it?" laughed Marion, with a defiant twirl of the broomstick. "Well, let's give Mrs. Grundy credit for telling the truth, then. The Harris family is a heartless family. Sometimes I have been puzzled with that family myself, albeit, I am a member of it. It has never happened since I was old enough to remember, that father has had a week's leisure in the summer; and yet the dear old fellow is left to take care of himself from June until October, one-third of every year, with as little remorse as though he were a dog to whom a bone could be tossed, instead of the precious husband and father we all know him to be. By the powers! If ever I get a husband I'll never leave him, or let him leave him; and then father can come and live with us. There is one thing certain, whatever happens, I remain at home! So now, please vamose, and allow your younger sister the privilege of kicking up a dust."

Harmon Laight told me the other day, that he had decided to accompany our party wherever it determined to go this season. So just see what you will miss by your obstinacy.

"Humph, miss!—miss what? A cane—a stale operatic criticism—a 'Bon jour, Miss Harris.' If I don't have a rest it will be because I have lost my senses."

"And do you mean to tell me you don't like Harmon?" put in her sister, apparently a little surprised.

"I can conceive of a Harmon Laight who would be absolutely glorious—a man one could love to death—a bright, spiritualized, earnest reality. And now the broom forgot to twirl, and the little dimity-covered head, with a wave of her deliciously golden hair peeping out from its immaculate prison-house, leaned dreamily against the handle of the dust-raising weapon, and continued:

"I wouldn't give a fig for a man who isn't manly. I believe I hate fashionable men, anyhow; but there is something about Harmon Laight that few men possess, and I'm blessed if I know what to call it. Sometimes it appears to me like the essence of nobility, and then it makes me sad to note the bad effects of a bad education. I think that the good that was born in him has been almost entirely obscured, from the fashionable superficial and conventional training he has received from his haughty mother, and the false life he has been compelled to live. I have wished for more than a year that he was some relative of mine, so that I could give him a piece of my mind."

"What little sense you had to begin with has taken leave entirely, I see. I like Harmon just as he is. He is handsome, intelligent, perfectly au fait in the ways of the beau monde, and refreshingly good natured. Why, a woman could scold away all day at Harmon Laight, and he'd never think of such a thing as talking back! And better than all, he is to inherit heaps of money."

"I wish that old uncle he is eternally talking about would leave every dime of his money to somebody else; just push Harmon out into the cold. I believe it would be the making of him. But, come now; make tracks or I shan't get my work done today. One thing is sure, as Harmon Laight stands today in true manliness and intellection, to a sensible woman he can be nothing more nor less than a bore." And with this parting shot, the broom was set in actual motion, and Bella, in order to save her fair hair from the defilement of dust, was forced to retreat ignominously. Just at that moment, young gentleman, in a white suit, with a face upon which consternation and disappointment were both written might have been seen passing stealthily out the hall door of the Harris' brown stone mansion, walking quickly and shamefacedly away. This was Harmon Laight. Finding the door ajar, and being on intimate terms with the family, he had passed quietly in, intending to surprise them; but up to this time the surprise had been quite a one-sided affair.

"This beats the Dutch!" he muttered, after a corner or two had been turned, and he felt himself in safe distance from the enemy's camp. "This is a shower bath I little expected; but every word is as true as the Gospel; and the worst of it is I have always realized it. Jerusalem! what is a fellow in such a fix to do? I can never look the girl in the face again until I have resolved upon something. Twenty-four years old, and never did a day's work in my life! not because I was too lazy to work, but because my lady mother considered all labor ignoble; and the consequence is, I am a laughing stock for sensible people as fools. I'll go at something! see if I don't, Harmon Laight! if it is nothing more exalted than carrying mortar. There is one thing I am thankful for, that she believed there was a spark of good in me. 'The essence of nobility,' she called it. An essence now without flavor! I'll give it an odor yet, if it be as common as the odor of the essence of peppermint!" And more annoyed than he ever dreamed it possible he could become, Harmon Laight locked himself in his room, and gave himself up to earnest thought. One result of this self-communion was a letter received by Marion the following day which ran after this style:

"Miss Marion—You have awakened me to a humiliating sense of my real character. I have always been aware of my mental and moral deformity, but until now have lacked the proper incentive to healthy and honest action. Bid me God speed my friend! I shall never again enter your presence until I feel in some degree worthy your notice; and have rubbed out, I trust, the singularly expressive and truthful title of 'bore.' In all kindness,

HARMON LAIGHT."

"That accounts for the hall door being open yesterday. He must have overheard every word I said." And Marion re-read the little note, while a tear trembling among the brown lashes, and a quiver of the arched lip, almost gave the lie to Marion's declaration of "I'm glad of it."

"I should have said this to his face and more kindly," she murmured.

"I have heard queer news of Harmon Laight today," said Mr. Harris to his daughter, as they sat at the tea table alone, a few days after the above occurrence, the family having departed for Saratoga. "He starts for California on Saturday. 'Going into business,' his friends say. 'Going to work,' he says. The idea of associating labor with that hot house plant is too ridiculous for anything," and the old gentlemen laughed heartily. "His uncle Ralph read me a letter today he had received from the foolish fellow, which proves conclusively to me that he has lost whatever little sense he had, to begin with. He declined the honor of being his uncle's heir, begged him to do some good with his money while he was living, suggested the plan of establishing a training school for girls. Very good letter; but, good gracious, so confoundedly unpractical!

But what the dickens is the matter with you?

Marion was sobbing.

"Oh, father, there is lots of good in him, but I have driven him from his home." And Marion, sitting upon her father's knee, gave him a detailed account of the affair.

"Humph!" muttered the old gentleman, holding his pet child at arm's length. "I hope my little girl will make sensible choice of the man she takes for better or worse."

"What father?" and Marion wiped away the tears and looked her parent full in the face.

"That's what I said child, and that's what I mean. It is a little strange that you should have dived deep enough with that fellow to have discovered the little spark of good hidden under the crust; but love is very cute. I shall lose you one of these days."

"Nonsense, father," was all she could say.

A year passed. Letters came occasionally from the wanderer. He was doing well; always sent kind remembrances to Marion. Wrote hopefully and with an earnestness and force which alarmed his lady mother exceedingly. Another summer rolled around with its sunshine and flowers. The Harris family, with the exception of Marion and her father, were again at Saratoga.

"Just one year today," said Marion, "I stood, broom in hand, pitching into Belle and Harmon, and the dirt, all at the same time. Poor Harmon!"

"Miss Marion, a gentleman to see you," and the servant opened the door.

"Harmon!" and down went the broom, and utterly forgetful of bare arms and head, Marion gave him both her hands.

"Marion, you darling little household angel! tell me you believe in me. Trust me, and then I will assure you I am worthy of that trust."

A little cough, a big bunch in the throat, a frantic effort to swallow it, and this incentive to manly effort burst into tears, and—well, Harmon took her in his arms and kissed her, just as any other sensible man would have done.

They were married a month ago, and father Harris is spending the summer at their residence on Long Island.
—New York News.

Fads in Ships.

Fads in shipbuilding seem to date from the seventeenth century, when a Dutch merchant gave orders for a vessel to be constructed for him like the pictorial representations of Noah's ark. The shipping folk in the town where he resided jeered at him for his eccentric idea, but when the craft was completed and she was found capable of carrying a third more cargo than their owners' ships, and no extra men were required to work her, the laugh changed sides. Probably this is the only instance on record of a "fad" turning out successful when put to a practical test.

In 1814 William Doncaster patented what he described as being "the first hydrostatic ship which has ever appeared upon the habitable globe." It consisted of five pontoons, sharp pointed, to divide the displaced water so that she would rise well to the waves. Four water wheels were fixed fore and aft, between pontoons one and two and four and five, through which the water ran to propel the vessel. This invention, as might readily be imagined, proved to be of no use whatever.—Chambers's Journal.

Murdered With a Rose.

Death is at all times terrible when it falls remorselessly and violently upon a child, and its terrors are not softened though smothered in the odor of a rose. It is difficult to account for the strange fancy of the poetical assassin of an infant, who was found near Lower Suydenham road by a laborer named Parr. Instead of using blows or simple neglect leading to starvation the person placed a rose in the child's mouth, and the helpless one lost its breath in the fragrance of the sweetest flower of summer.—London Telegraph.

Supremity of Greatness.

Willie—An' what did Clawence do when Bob Slugard kicked him?

Algy—He simply said: "Gweat men are not sensitive to cwiticism," and walked swiftly away.—Tit-Bits.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 6.

Lesson Text: "The Time of the Judges," Judges ii., 1-12, 16—Golden Text: Judges ii., 16—Commentary.

1, 2. "Ye have not obeyed My voice. Why have ye done this?" The summary of the Book of Judges is found in Acts xiii., 20. "And after that He gave them judges, about the space of 450 years, until Samuel, the prophet." Also in Ps. cvi., 34, 35, 40, "They did not destroy the Nations concerning whom the Lord commanded them, but were mingled among the heathen, and learned their works. Therefore was the wrath of the Lord kindled against His people, insomuch that He abhorred His own inheritance." His commands were plain, but they were disobedient and thus they hindered Him from showing Himself strong on their behalf (II Chron. xvi., 9). At least six times in Judges I it is said that different tribes did not drive out the inhabitants; hence, the visit of this angel of the Lord to show them their sin, and if possible, turn them to the Lord. All the history of Israel is just a picture of the general character of believers at the present time and in all ages, and a contrast with the character of Him who is God's Only Begotten. He could say, "I delight to do Thy will, O my God." "I do always those things that please Him" (Ps. xl., 8; John viii., 29).

3. "They shall be as thorns in your sides, and their gods shall be a snare unto you." The only way for those who would follow Jesus is to "Deny self and take up the cross." "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world," Yet many who say they are trying to live a Christian life ask if they cannot read a good novel occasionally, and once in awhile attend the theatre and dance just a little, etc? They say, "We must have relaxation and recreation, and where shall we find it?"

4. "The people lifted up their voice and wept." They were, as a people, much given to murmuring and rebelling and weeping. How much sorrow there is in their weeping because they cannot have their own way, or how much real sorrow for sin only God could tell. There is a way of fullness of joy which you will find in John xv., 11; I John i., 4; Rom. xv., 13, but it can only be found in complete separation to God and to Him who gave up all for us.

5. "And they called the name of that place Bochim, and they sacrificed there unto the Lord." Bochim signifies "the weepers" and is found only here and in verse 1. Israel's days of weeping are not yet over, but the time will come when in Jerusalem the voice of weeping and crying shall be heard no more (Isa. lxv., 19). Then shall they truly receive Him who is the only sacrifice for sin, even the Lord Jesus Christ, their Messiah (Zech. xii., 10; xiii., 1; Isa. lx., 20, 21.)

6, 7. "And the people served the Lord all the days of Joshua." We now turn back to the last days of Joshua and are reminded of his heart searching and soul stirring farewell address, in which he showed the impossibility of serving the Lord unless they meant it with the whole heart. All service must be in sincerity and in truth; all worship must be in spirit and in truth; all must be "unto the Lord," with a single eye to His glory (Joshua xxiii., 14; John iv., 24; Col. iii., 23, 24). Some helpful words on service are also found in I Thess. ii., 4; Gal. i., 10, "Not as pleasing men, but God who trieth our hearts," "If I yet pleased men, I should not be the servant of Christ." The people in Joshua's day served in sincerity and possessed and enjoyed the land, and the Lord who gave them the land. So shall we enjoy the Lord and all the riches of His grace if we will serve in sincerity and truth.

8. "And Joshua, the son of Nun, the servant of the Lord, died, being an hundred and ten years old." This verse and the next are almost identical with Joshua xxiv., 29, 30, and the Holy Spirit does not repeat without a reason. He says, "Ye shall know that I have not done without cause all that I have done" (Ezek. xiv., 23). What better epitaph could any one have than, "A servant of the Lord." Consider the beginnings of the New Testament epistles and see how the writers delighted in this title.

9. "And they buried him in the border of his inheritance in Timnath-heres." He having gone out to be with God, where he has been well and happy ever since, they laid his body away till the resurrection. Death is an enemy which holds on to the bodies of the saints as long as possible, but he cannot harm the soul, for when he touches the body he only sets the soul free to be with God.

10. "Another generation which knew not the Lord, nor yet the works which He had done for Israel." This makes us think of "the new king that knew not Joseph," and of the one who said "I know not the Lord, neither will I let Israel go" (Ex. i., 8; v., 2). There is a difference between knowing about the Lord and knowing the Lord. These people certainly knew about Him and His wonderful works, but had they known Him they would have trusted and served Him (See John xvii., 3).

11. "And the children of Israel did evil in the sight of the Lord and served Baalim." Baal means lord or master and is often used in the plural as here. Baal and Ashtoreth were the chief male and female deities of the Phœnicians and Canaanites. Isa. xxvi., 13, might sum up all idolatry, "O Lord our God, other lords beside Thee have had dominion over us." Many of us must make the same confession, and it is well for us when we can add, "But by Thee only will we make mention of Thy name."

12. "And they forsook the Lord God." See also verse 13, and chapter vi., 10, 13. The prophets have much to say about Israel forsaking God. Jeremiah expresses it forcibly in chapter ii., 13, when the Lord by His mouth says, "My people have committed two evils; they have forsaken Me, the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water." The contrast to forsaking is to "cleave unto the Lord" (Deut. xxx., 19, 20; Joshua xxiii., 8; Acts xi., 23). A knowledge of the Lord and His great love to us will lead us to cleave unto Him with purpose of heart. The only way is to "Be filled with the Spirit," then we will not forsake Him.

16. "Nevertheless the Lord raised up judges which delivered them out of the hand of those that spoiled them." Many times did He deliver them, but they provoked Him with their counsel and were brought low for their iniquity. Nevertheless He regarded their affliction when he heard their cry (Ps. cvi., 43, 44). The story of the book of Judges is that of disobedience followed by oppression, then weeping and penitence, then deliverance and rest until they disobeyed again. It makes us think of Rom. vii., and makes us long for the rest and victory of Rom. viii. Let us be "willing and obedient."—Lesson Helper.

A Great Canadian Canal.

The St. Mary's Canal, the new Canadian waterway connecting Lakes Superior and Huron, was recently opened for traffic. The canal gives an independent waterway from the head of Lake Superior to the ocean and has cost $3,750,000.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

President Cleveland approved the reprimand of Admiral Kirkland for congratulating President Faure on his election.

Captain Winfield S. Schley was ordered to command the United States cruiser New York.

Secretary Herbert awarded the contract for building one of the new torpedo boats to Moran Brothers, of Seattle, Wash., at their bid of $100,000.

The poor showing made by the United States ram Katahdin on the last private trial was due to the fact that the propeller blades were badly bent, having, it is supposed, picked up a log while running.

Government receipts for the first twenty-six days of September exceeded the disbursements by $112,744.36.

Spain paid to Secretary Olney the Mora draft in gold.

Attorney-General Harmon instructed United States District Attorney Black, of Chicago, to prosecute the Beef Trust.

A dispatch to the State Department from Ambassador Eustis announced the arrival of ex-Consul Waller's family in Paris; Mrs. Waller decided not to attempt to see her husband.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore.	86	43	.667	Pittsburg..	71	61	.538
Cleveland.	84	46	.651	Cincinnati.	66	64	.508
Philadel ..	77	53	.592	New York.	66	64	.508
Chicago...	72	58	.554	Washing'n	42	84	.333
Brooklyn..	71	59	.546	St. Louis..	39	92	.298
Boston..	70	59	.543	Louisville.	35	96	.267

Forest fires broke out afresh in Southern New Jersey.

William Steinfort, eighteen years old, and his brother Gerry, a nine-year-old pupil of the public schools, were drowned in the North River, New York City, when the rowers of nearly a dozen boats were almost ready to rescue them. William lost his life trying to save his little brother.

Frank P. Allison, a nephew of Senator Allison, of Iowa, was severely hurt in an attempt to escape from Castle Williams, on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, where he was in prison for desertion from the army. Frank Andrews was also wounded in an attempt to escape.

Ethelwynn, the American boat, gave up the third race off New York with Spruce IV., the British challenger for the Corinthian Seawanhaka Cup, her owner claiming it was too rough for the small yachts.

Irishmen in Chicago organized the Irish National Alliance of the World, to effect the freedom of Ireland by any means "consistent with the laws and usages of civilized Nations."

The Ethelwynn, the American half-rater, defeated the English boat, Spruce IV., in the fourth race off New York for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Challenge Cup; Spruce IV. protested.

The Grand Jury found indictments for manslaughter against six men connected with the construction of the Ireland building, which collapsed in New York City.

Train No. 1, New York and St. Louis express, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ran into an east-bound train at Tunnelton, W. Va.; seventeen persons were injured.

The worst drought ever known in Maine has been broken by rain. One forest fire burned over a tract six miles long and two miles wide, and another over a territory five miles long and a mile wide.

The Democrats of New York met in State Convention at Syracuse and adopted a platform favoring Home Rule for cities and Local Option. The State Democracy refused to accept the representation of one-fifth and left the hall. All the candinates on the State ticket were nominated by acclamation.

Contractor William Taylor testified in the Dock Board inquiry, in New York City, that he gave M. J. Fenton $500, which Fenton said he paid over to Richard Croker, and that thereafter he was able to get contracts from the Board.

The defense as outlined in the Durrant case at San Francisco, Cal., shows that an attempt to establish an alibi and to throw suspicion on Pastor Gibson will be made.

Valkyrie III., instead of returning under sail to England, will be dismantled and winter on this side.

The four printers who were on trial in Trenton for conspiracy to defraud the State of New Jersey were acquitted.

Spruce IV., the English boat, defeated the Ethelwynn in the second race off New York City for the Seawanhaka Corinthian International Challenge Cup.

More than twenty thousand members of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws paraded and held a mass meeting in New York City to show their disapproval of the present excise laws and their administration.

In New York City Robert Fair, an insurance agent, killed his wife and himself while frenzied with drink.

John B. Manning, a millionaire broker, was expelled from the New York Stock Exchange for fraudulently altering Union Pacific bonds.

Mrs. Thomas Kane was burned to death in her house in Lawrence, N. J., as the result of the explosion of a lamp. She was alone.

Irish-Americans from all over the United States and from Canada and Australia gathered in Chicago to inaugurate a new movement for Erin's independence.

All four of the present Park Commissioners of New York City resigned.

Health Commissioner Starkloff has informed the Board of Health that diphtheria was epidemic in St. Louis, Mo., 170 cases having been reported since September 1.

Fierce forest and swamp fires raged in the northern part of Wisconsin.

William Mosher, aged thirty, was shot and killed at Wellsboro, Iowa, by Mrs. Effie Canedy, a nineteen-year-old married woman. He had attempted to abuse her. The Coroner's jury acquitted her.

The Legislative inquiry into the doings of the late Tammany Dock Board, which was begun in New York City, brought out a circumstantial story of blackmail supported by identified letters and a photograph of a check for $250 alleged to have been paid to a go-between for a dumping-board permit.

Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, was arraigned at Philadelphia, Penn., on the indictment charging him with the murder of Benjamin F. Pitezel, on September 2, 1894. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was remanded until October 28 for the trial.

The Gentlemen of Philadelphia were defeated by the Oxford and Cambridge cricket eleven of England in Philadelphia.

Charles Cooper, aged nineteen, shot and instantly killed his mother in their home at Harwood, Penn. The mother entered the room to put down a window. The boy thought she was a burglar, and shot at her killing her instantly.

Foreign Notes.

The monument to the late President Carnot was dedicated at Fontainebleau, France.

ARMY OFFICER ARRESTED

Captain Armes Alleged to Have Insulted the General Commanding.

SEIZED BY SCHOFIELD'S ORDERS.

The Accused Man Wrote a Letter to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the United States Army Which Was Deemed Insubordinate---Arrested by a File of Soldiers.

Captain George A. Armes, United States Army, retired, better known as "Major" Armes, was arrested at his home, Armesleigh Park, on the Chevy Chase road, District of Columbia, at 8 o'clock p. m., by Lieutenant Albert S. Comings, Adjutant of the Fourth Artillery, and a file of soldiers, and confined in the Washington barracks. The order for his arrest was signed by Assistant Adjutant-General Vincent, "by order of the acting Secretary of War." Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield was the acting Secretary of War. Merely as commanding officer of the army he would not have authority to order the arrest.

There has been a personal quarrel of twenty-five years' standing between General Schofield and Major Armes. General Schofield was at the time of the arrest on the eve of his retirement, and it was the last day but one on which he could exercise any authority whatever over Major Armes.

Smarting under injustice which, as he professes to believe, General Schofield had done him, Major Armes visited the War Department, unaware that General Schofield was acting Secretary of War, and requested an interview with General Schofield, which was refused.

Then he sent a letter in by a messenger and went home. Part of the letter is as follows: "General John M. Schofield, U. S. A.

"Sir: Before you are retired from active duty I thought I would call your attention to the injustice, wrongs and persecutions you have inflicted upon me during the years 1869-'70 and up to the present time. As to my knowledge I have given you no cause, I would like to have an explanation as to your grounds for trying to ruin me in the way you have. After my retirement you caused a court to be selected, and tried to ruin and disgrace me. You also issued an order, and I was published as a person whose sanity was questioned, but after the mischief was done you stopped the investigation without any request upon my part that you should do so. Common justice on the part of a superior officer, the manly instincts of a gentleman when shown that he is mistaken, should cause you to apologize and show a disposition to amend the wrongs, as far as possible, which you have for so many years heaped upon me. Respectfully, etc.,

"GEORGE A. ARMES."

Major Armes was sitting in his parlor after dinner, when Lieutenant Comings, accompanied by Second Lieutenant Gordan Heiner, appeared in the doorway with a file of soldiers and read the order of arrest. Major Armes attempted to resist arrest, but finally requested a few minutes to prepare himself, and then accompanied the officers to the arsenal in an ambulance which had been provided.

Lieutenant-General Schofield, when seen said:

"Captain Armes has been endeavoring to secure a brevet to which he thought himself entitled for his participation in a certain Indian fight a good many years ago. It was all without avail, however, and I have recommended to the Secretary of War that the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, which was desired by Captain Armes, be not conferred upon him. Captain Armes had evidently been made acquainted with this action in his case, and he presented himself at my office in the War Department just before I was leaving, and sent in his card. I sent out word that I did not care to see him. He tried to force his way into the office past my messenger, and failing that, he left a letter for me which was abusive and threatening. The letter was of such a character, in fact, that it was absolutely necessary that discipline should be enforced. Unfortunately, as it happened, I was Acting Secretary of War. Secretary Lamont had been called away and the Assistant Secretary was absent. Under the regulations therefore, the duties of Secretary developed upon me. The Commanding General of the Army has no authority over retired officers, and if Secretary Lamont had been here I should have simply sent the papers up to him to take such action as he might deem proper and necessary. As it was, there was nothing for me to do but to take immediate action, and I ordered Captain Armes's arrest and confinement in the guard house."

Captain Armes has been in trouble during nearly his whole career in the Army. He has been courtmartialed several times for insubordination. In January, 1868, Armes was tried for his conduct in the Department of the Missouri, and was acquitted. Six months later he was reprimanded by another court martial, and a third dismissed him from the army in 1870 for conduct unbecoming an officer, and a gentleman. He was restored by a special act of Congress. He was again tried and dismissed, but President Hayes commuted his sentence to suspension for one year. While serving his sentence Armes was again put on trial for disobedience and again dismissed from the Army, but President Garfield commuted this sentence to suspension for six months. He was retired in 1883. In 1889 he pulled Governor Beaver's nose in the Riggs House, and Schofield had him courtmartialed. He was sentenced to five year's imprisonment in the city of Washington, within a fifty-mile limit. He served two years and the sentence was remitted.

Killed an Hour After Marriage.

The Rev. A. R. Lambert, went to Juanita Township, Pennsylvania, and united Jesse Morningstar and Mary A. Bowser in marriage. About an hour after the ceremony, while the bride was sitting by the groom, George P. Spooneybarger, Morningstar's brother-in-law, handed him a gun, and the weapon was accidentally discharged. The shot took effect in the upper part of the groom's head. Death was instantaneous.

Drilling Chinese Officers.

The Czar has sanctioned the attachment of 125 Chinese officers to the Russian Army for a period of three years and the admission of fifty others to Russian military schools.

Prominent People.

General Lord Wolseley is an amateur artist of great ability.

Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, occasionally amuses himself cultivating a farm of 400 acres.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

39			
MILK AND CREAM.			
Market fairly active the past week, under lighter supplies. The average price received at the various milk stations for the platform surplus has been $1.42 per can of 40 quarts.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,485,861
Condensed milk, gals			15,990
Cream, gals			46,400
BUTTER.			
Penn.—Fresh, extras	$	21½@	$ 21
Firsts		18½@	20½
Thirds to seconds		13 @	17
State—Fancy		— @	20
Thirds to firsts		12 @	18½
Western Im. Creamery		11 @	15
Western Dairy		9 @	14
Factory, firsts		11½@	12½
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy		7⅞@	7½
Full cream, good to prime		6½@	6¾
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime		— @	—
Part skims, small		5 @	6
Full skims		— @	2
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh		16½@	17½
Jersey—Fancy		17½@	18
Western—Prime to choice		16 @	16½
Duck eggs		— @	—
Goose eggs		— @	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice		1 55 @	1 60
Medium, 1894, choice		— @	1 45
Pea, 1894, choice		— @	1 45
Red kidney, 1894, choice		— @	1 35
White kidney, 1894, choice		— @	2 00
Black turtle soup, 1894		1 70 @	1 75
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs		3 20 @	3 25
Green peas, bbls		— @	95
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl		2 00 @	4 00
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl		1 00 @	2 50
Watermelons, ₱ 100		5 00 @	22 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket		16 @	18
Southern Niagara, ₱ carrier		50 @	1 00
Peaches, ₱ basket		30 @	1 25
Plums, ₱ 10-lb. basket		40 @	60
Apples, King, ₱ bbl		1 50 @	2 00
Winter kinds		1 00 @	1 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl		5 00 @	6 00
Quinces, ₱ bbl		2 00 @	2 50
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb		6½@	7
1894, common to fair		3½@	4½
Pacific Coast, choice		6½@	7
Good to prime		5 @	6
Old odds		— @	—
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb		— @	90
Clover mixed		60 @	70
Straw—Long rye		55 @	60
Oat		40 @	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb		11½@	12
Spring chickens, ₱ lb		11 @	12
Roosters, old, ₱ lb		— @	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb		10 @	11
Ducks, ₱ pair		60 @	90
Geese, ₱ pair		1 12 @	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair		20 @	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb		8 @	12
Chickens, Phila. broilers		10 @	17
Western, dry picked		6 @	10
Fowls, ₱ lb		9 @	10
Spring ducks, ₱ lb		14 @	14½
Geese, ₱ lb		14 @	15
Squabs, ₱ doz		1 50 @	2 25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl		95 @	1 05
L. I., ₱ bbl		1 00 @	1 25
Sweet, ₱ bbl		1 50 @	2 25
Cabbage, ₱ 100		2 00 @	3 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl		1 50 @	1 75
Yellow, ₱ bbl		— @	1 25
Squash, Hubbard, ₱ bbl		50 @	75
Marrow, ₱ crate		— @	—
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks		30 @	1 00
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl		75 @	1 00
Turnips, Russia		50 @	60
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl		40 @	1 75
Pepper		50 @	1 00
Lima beans		50 @	1 50
Egg plant, ₱ bbl		75 @	1 25
Tomatoes, ₱ bush box		20 @	40
Lettuce, ₱ bbl		— @	—
Green corn, ₱ 100		40 @	75
String beans		— @	—
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents		3 45 @	3 50
Spring Patents		3 50 @	3 60
Wheat, No. 2 Red		— @	64½
December		— @	65½
Corn—No. 2		— @	39½
Oats—No. 2 White		— @	28
Track, White		25 @	32
Malt—Western		— @	—
Barley—Ungraded Western		46 @	50
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100		— @	—
Clover		— @	—
Lard—City steam		5.90c@	6.00c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed		6 @	9
Milch cows, com. to good		— @	—
Calves, city dressed		7½@	12
Country dressed		6½@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs		2 00 @	3 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs		3 50 @	4 60
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs		4 50 @	4 75
Dressed		6¼@	7½

MOVING SOUTH.

Twelve Thousand Families Desert the Droughty West.

The prodigious efforts of Georgia to induce Northern men to immigrate to the South are already bearing fruit. A colony of 12,000 families, comprising something like 50,000 persons, is to move in a few weeks from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Kansas into a tract of 100,000 acres of high, level country, which has been secured in Wilcox and Irwin Counties. The colonists have $500,000 in their treasury, and have bought a railway sixteen miles long and planned a city to be called Maryopolis. Two thousand of the immigrants are already on the ground. They have turned their backs upon the droughty West and have taken up life anew in the Georgia fruit and timber country.

Russian Farmers Go Home.

A large colony of Russian farmers from Shawnee, Pottawatomie and Ellis Counties Kansas, met in Topeka and started for Russia. This is the fourth large party that has left Kansas for their former home this year. Each of the number has between $3000 and $5000 cash to make life easy in the Czar's Empire. Others will follow as soon as they can make the necessary business arrangements.

Newsy Gleanings.

Kansas has 166,617 farms.

Africa exports monkey skins.

Pig-iron prices are still climbing.

Maine has five insurance companies.

There are only 5000 cows in Arizona.

Japan exports tooth brushes to America.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Electricity seals cans.

No insulator of magnetism is known.

Some of the Japanese soldiers wear paper clothing.

Eggs are being hatched by electricity in Germany.

To make one ounce of attar of roses requires 10,000 roses.

The Agricultural Department's report shows that all milk contains germs.

Pittsburg manufacturers hope to get electric power from Niagara falls before long.

It is said that electric lamps run by storage batteries last twice as long as lamps operated directly from dynamos.

Fremont is the first city of Nebraska to take advantage of the new law permitting municipal ownership of electric lighting plants.

Quicksilver poured in a glass will not fill it to the brim, as it forms a convex surface, and is higher in the center than at the brim.

England has a lighthouse to every fourteen miles of coast, Ireland to every thirty-five and Scotland one to every thirty-seven miles.

The Hawaiian government has granted to an American an exclusive franchise and an annual subsidy of $40,000 for laying a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu.

The most powerful telescope now in use magnifies two thousand diameters. As the moon is 240,000 miles from the earth, it is thus, to all intents and purposes, brought within 120 miles of our world.

In the recent Chinese war it was found that vibration caused by the firing of the heavy guns disarranged some of the electrical devices on the warships and broke the electric wires used for igniting charges.

A new German veneering material is composed principally of infusorial earth and various binding and coloring ingredients spread in layers over a wooden core. When dry the mass is cut into sheets or blocks, which resemble figured wood.

Intense cold, as is well known, burns—if we may use the term—like heat. If a "drop" of air at a temperature of 180 degrees below zero were placed upon the hand, it would have the same effect as would the same quantity of molten steel or lead. Every one who has had the care of horses ought to know the pain inflicted by placing a frosted bit in a horse's mouth. It burns like hot iron.

A Lawyer From Boyhood.

There is a story told of the late Judge Strong's boyhood, which shows that from the beginning his mind had a legal bent. Young Strong, it seems purloined a piece of cake from the table spread for some festival occasion. No one discovered it until the family and guests were seated at the table, and then nothing was said. When everyone had gone and the father was alone with the youthful epicure he said to him, "Don't you know, my son, that in taking that cake, you broke one of God's commandments?" "Question 82," responded the boy, who had his catechism at his tongue's end. "Is any man able perfectly to keep the commandments of God? Answer 82. No mere man since the fall is able in this life perfectly to keep the commandments of God, but doth daily break them in thought, word, and deed." It is not recorded what the reverend father said, but it must be admitted that the boy won his first case.—Boston Transcript.

New York's River Tunnel.

There is a big hole under North River. Some day it will be a tunnel connecting New York city and Hoboken. No work has been done for four years, but the owners of the hole are now trying to raise money in London to complete their tunnel before a bridge can be built over North River. Only 1,230 feet remain to connect the two holes bored from either shore, each of which is now full of water. This water has simply soaked through since work was abandoned on the death of the principal backer. So far $3,000,000 has been poured into the hole and only $500,000 will be required to complete it.

A SONG OF FATHERLAND.

I've wandered east, I've wandered west,
In gypsy wise a random roamer.
Of men and maids I've known the best,
Like the far traveled king in Homer.

But, oh, for the land that bore me!
Oh, for the stout old land
Of breezy Ben and winding glen
And roaring flood and sounding strand.

I've stood where stands in pillared pride
The shrine of Jove's spear shaking daughter,
And humbled Persia stained the tide
Of free Greek seas with heaps of slaughter.

I've stood upon the rocky crest
Where Jove's proud eagle spreads his pinion,
Where looked the god far east, far west,
And all he saw was Rome's dominion.

I've seen the domes of Moscow far,
In green and golden glory gleaming,
And stood where sleeps the mighty czar,
By Neva's flood so grandly streaming.

I've stood on many a famous spot
Where blood of heroes flowed like rivers,
Where Deutschland rose at Gravelotte,
And dashed the strength of Gaul to shivers.

I've fed my eyes by land and sea,
With sights of grandeur streaming o'er me
But still my heart remains with thee,
Dear Scottish land, that stoutly bore me.

Oh, for the land that bore me!
Oh, for the stout old land,
With mighty Ben and winding glen,
Stout Scottish land, my own dear land!
—John Stuart Blackie.

DON'T TUB TOO MUCH.

Professor Checkly Advances the Idea That It Is Injurious.

"Bathing and the use of soap," says Professor Checkly, "is 40 per cent more injurious to the human race than any other form of stimulation to which people are addicted. If I should bathe a man in proportion as much as he drank, I'd kill him in one-half the time. This is called the age of hurry and feverish excitement; critics complain that people are unwilling to take time for anything. As a matter of fact, hours of precious time are worse than wasted daily in the bathroom. If men would preserve their health, there are three things they must do—first, leave soap alone; second, get the skin loose from the tissues of the body; third, get rid of the idea that regularity in the matter of sleep and meals is necessary to physical well being."

"What are the objections to the use of soap?" asked a reporter to whom the professor's original views were a revelation.

"There are vital objections," was the reply. "The skin, it is acknowledged, bears a most important relation to the body. First, it acts as a protective agent, covering the sensitive tissues of the flesh. Second, it acts as the agent of the mind, conveying all sensations of heat, cold, friction and the like. Third, it directly aids all the other organs of the body, taking up the work of each in turn when for any reason they become unable to perform their functions. The skin assists all the organs of secretion and excretion in the entire system, and for that reason great attention should be paid to keeping it in a healthy condition. Although realizing its important functions, people, instead of protecting this wonderful covering of theirs, try by every means in their power to destroy it. Soap does not cleanse the skin. When the skin is dirty, it is unhealthy, and the organs within the body can never be cleansed by all the soaps in the world. The only stains, blots, etc., on the surface of the skin that people need to get rid of cannot be removed by soap. Some other chemical ointment or fluid has to be resorted to to obliterate them. As far as regards the dust and dirt which naturally adhere to the body, dust and dirt, being earthly and material, are much better brushed off than washed off, and soap does not aid in the process."—Philadelphia Press.

MUTILATION OF DOGS.

Ear and Tail Cropping and the Operation Known as "Worming."

The fashionable mutilations to which the dog has been subjected are three in number—ear and tail cropping, and the strange operation known as "worming." Though the law prohibits the performance of the operations which lead to these mutilations, yet at least two of them are still carried out surreptitiously, and the third, "worming," may also be practiced. At any rate I have seen it done in my young days. It and the tail cropping can boast of a venerable antiquity, and they also had their raison d'etre in a superstitious belief in their efficacy in preventing madness or rabies. So long as the time of Columella, the Roman writer on agriculture, the mutilation of the dog's tail was a popular and favorite procedure. As he tells us in his "De Re Rustica" that the shepherds believe that if, on the fortieth day after the birth of a pup, the last bone of its tail were bitten off, the sinew (believed to be a worm) would follow the piece, after this the tail would not grow and the dog could not become rabid.

This superstitious notion has prevailed for ages, and may still be entertained in certain quarters. However this may be, the fashion of removing a portion of the tail of many breeds of dogs is quite common, and if it is done with a view to the prevention of madness, it is at any rate considered most desirable for these animals to have a short, blunt tail, because it improves their appearance. Some dogs have scarcely any tail left. I have seen grooms and dog fanciers bite off puppies' tails as a matter of business, and some of these people have shown me a fragment of sinew attached to the amputated portion as the "worm in the tail."

It should be noted, in speaking of this fashion, that a mongrel dog has been termed a "cur" (Latin curtus, or croptailed,) because it usually had the tail shortened, and according to ancient forest laws, a man who had no right to the privilege of the chase was obliged to cut off the tail of his dog, on the plea that, if a dog has no tail to act as a rudder, he cannot hunt game.—

THE EXPRESSIVE HUMAN HAND.

Strength of the Fingers Is an Index to Mental Balance.

Much has been written about the hand. Artists have depicted its perfection, physiognomists have interpreted its shape and expression, chirologists and the gypsy queens have tried to prophesy from its markings. But a study of its peculiarities by the inductive method takes one into entirely new fields and shows that to interpret the significance of the hand one must start on quite new lines. There is something perhaps in the fact that the artistic hand has somewhat tapering fingers, but beyond this one deals with uncertainties, and I recollect an idiot youth whose extremities had the contour of a genius or a Trilby.

If one examines the hands of a large number of persons with a nervous endowment, he will find curious defects in the length and relative proportions of the fingers. The length of the finger is determined by that of the middle one. If the index and medius are closed upon the palm, the ring and little finger being left extended, the middle finger will reach close to the place where the so called life line runs down, between the ball of the thumb and that of the little finger. It will touch the palm just below the highest part of the ball of the thumb. The middle finger is taken as the standard of length by which to gauge that of others. In a normal hand the forefinger reaches just to the root of the middle finger, the ring finger is longer and should reach nearly to the middle of the nail of the medius, while the little finger should reach to the last joint of the third finger. Now, in inebriates, epileptics, neurotics and the degenerative generally these proportions are often not observed. The most common defect is shortness, especially of the third and little fingers, though sometimes a disproportionate length occurs. Sometimes these fingers are unnaturally slender, or the little finger is slightly bent. The most common abnormality of the thumb is excessive shortness, with a defective mobility. These peculiarities, well accentuated, from what we may call the "decadent hand"—the hand that writes our sensuous novels, the Hauptmann drama, paints symbolic pictures and exploits pure atheism. Such hands may be well formed to the ordinary eye and may be attached to slender and graceful limbs, but this kind of beautiful hand and arm is found quite as often among the children of alcoholics and among those highly cultivated families which have become degenerated by vicios vices and viciouus crossing.—Medical Record.

Paper Money and Disease.

There is no place in the world where more dirty paper money is handled from day to day than in the national bank redemption division of the treasury department. There are in existence some 3,500 national banks, each of which has outstanding bank notes ranging in amount from $10,000 or $12,000 up to nearly $500,000. Every dollar of these notes passes through the hands of the men and women employed in the national bank redemption division. This office has been in existence now for about 30 years. There are employed in the division somewhere about 25 girls and women. They handle "untold millions" of bills in the course of a year, and if there was any danger from contagious and infectious diseases in old bank notes it would seem as though this would be the place to find symptoms.

Yet Mr. Rogers, who has been chief of the division for ten years, and who has been connected with it since it was organized, assured the correspondent that there has never been a case of infectious or contagious disease contracted by one of the employees of his office. Every one of them handles the bills sent in for redemption. They are counted and sorted time after time. They are the dirtiest specimens of money to be found in the country.—Rochester Post-Express.

Looking Forward to the Chase.

"You ought to take some rest," said the sympathetic friend. "Can't you go fishing or something like that?"

"Well," replied Mr. Weary, "I'm going duck hunting pretty soon."

"Where?"

"Up on F street. My wife has seen a duck of a bonnet that I have to go in pursuit of."—Washington Star.

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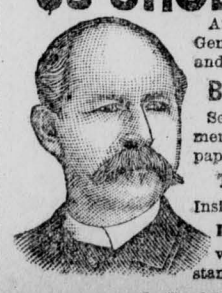

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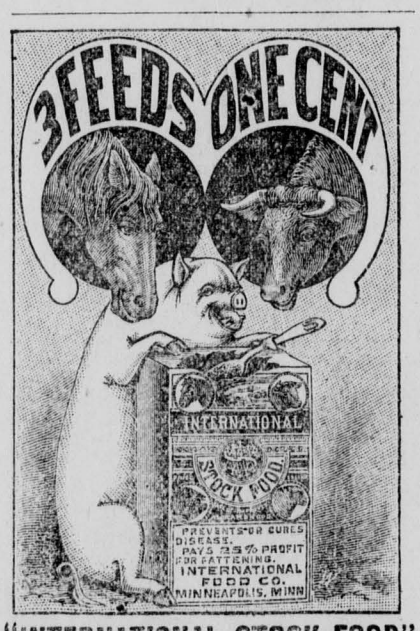

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